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Pueblo's Up-to-Date
Seed Store

We Buy the BEST—
Do YOU?

1923 ANNUAL GARDEN GUIDE

The Wiesel Seed Company



"AFTER ALL, IT'S QUALITY THAT COUNTS"

309 North Union Avenue
Pueblo, Colorado

OUR SLOGAN:

"WE BUY THE BEST—DO YOU?"

We are making every effort to live up to this slogan. Since we have entered the Pueblo field, the wonderful growth of our business shows that our efforts have not been in vain. To serve you with quality has been our first consideration.

TESTED SEEDS

All the seeds we offer are tested for their purity and germination and, every care taken to have them pure and reliable.

GUARANTEE—While we use every care to see that seeds are pure and reliable, it is impracticable to guarantee them under all circumstances. There are too many contingencies that may arise over which we have no control, such as not planting at a proper depth, or too deep, the soil not in proper condition at time of planting, too wet or too dry, insects or birds destroying the plants as soon as or before they appear, temperature not conducive, and so on. Therefore, while we exercise every care to have our seeds true to name, to have them of the highest percentage of germination, of strong vitality and fertility, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop... If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and the money that has been paid for them will be refunded.

THE WIESEL SEED CO.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS TO CUSTOMERS

SEEDS BY MAIL—On orders for vegetable and flower seeds except Beans, Corn and Peas, unless otherwise noted, we pay postage or express, but WE DO NOT pay postage or express charges on ONION SETS, FIELD SEEDS, CLOVERS, GRASSES, BIRD SEED, BEANS, CORN, PEAS, TOOLS, PLANTS or BULBS, except where otherwise noted. Transportation charges must be paid by the purchaser.

POSTAL RATES—Rates of postage on books, seeds, bulbs, plants and roots, 8 oz. or less, 1c for each 2 oz.; all over 8 oz., Parcel Post Rates.

Zone Rates

Zone	First Pound or Fraction	Each Pound or Fraction
1st—within 50 miles of Pueblo	5c	1c
2nd—within 50 to 150 miles of Pueblo ..	5c	1c
3rd—within 150 to 300 miles of Pueblo ..	6c	2c
4th—within 300 to 600 miles of Pueblo ..	7c	4c
5th—within 600 to 1,000 miles of Pueblo	8c	6c
6th—within 1,000 to 1,400 miles of Pueblo	9c	8c
7th—within 1,400 to 1,800 miles of Pueblo	11c	10c
8th—all over 1,800 miles of Pueblo	12c	12c

70 pounds may be sent within zones one, two and three. The weight limit for all other zones is 50 pounds.

AFTER ALL IT'S QUALITY THAT COUNTS

THE WIESEL SEED CO., PUEBLO, COLO.

FIELD SEEDS
REFERENCE TABLE

VARIETY	Pounds Per Bu.	Dry Land No. of Lbs.	Quantity per Acre in Lbs.	Time of Seeding.	Days to Mature
Alfalfa	60	10 to 12	15 to 20	April-May—Aug.-Sept.	365
Alfalfa, drilled			8 to 12	Apr.-May—Aug.-Sept.	365
Alsike	60	.....	8 to 10	March-June—Aug.-Sept.	
Barley	48	40 to 50	60 to 90	March-June	80-100
Beans, Field, in hills	60	15 to 25	20 to 35	April-June	
Buckwheat	52	.....	30 to 50	March-June	70-90
Cane (See Sorghums)					
Clover, Red	60	.....	10 to 12	March-June	
Clover for hay	60	.....	12 to 20		
Clover, Sweet (Hulled)	60	10 to 15	20	March-Sept.	
Clover, Sweet (Unhulled)	60	15 to 20	25	March-Sept.	
Clover, White	60	.....	8 to 12	March-July	
Corn	56	.....	8 to 10	May-June 15th	80-120
Corn for Silage	56	.....	30 to 35	May-June	
Corn, Pop	50	.....	4 to 5	May-June	80-120
Emmer, Spring	56	40 to 50	70 to 80	Apr.-June 1st	90-120
Emmer, Winter	56	40 to 50	70 to 80	Aug.-Oct.	
Flax	56	30 to 40	40 to 60	May-July	70-90
Grass, Brome	48	10 to 20	25 to 30	April-June	
Grass, Ky. Blue, for lawns	14	.....	80 to 100	April-Sept.	
Grass, Ky. Blue, for pasture	14	.....	30 to 40		
Grass, Orchard	14	.....	20 to 30	April-July	
Grass, Rye	20	10 to 20	30 to 40	April-July	
Grass, Rye, for lawns	20	.....	60 to 75	April-July	
Feterita, for fodder	50	10 to 20	25 to 50	May 1st-June 15th	60-80
Feterita, for seed, in rows	50	5	5	May 1st-June 15th	60-80
Johnson Grass	40	10	25 to 30	April-July	
Kafir Corn, drills	56	.....	3 to 6	May 1-June 15	60-100
Kafir, broadcast	56	10 to 20	20 to 30	May 1-June 15th	60-100
Millet, Common, for hay	50	.....	40 to 50	May-July	60-80
Millet, Common, for seed	50	.....	20 to 30	May-July	60-80
Millet, German, for hay	50	.....	40 to 50	May-July	60-80
Millet, German, for seed	50	.....	20 to 30	May-July	60-80
Millet, Siberian, for hay	50	.....	30 to 40	May-July	60-80
Millet, Siberian, for seed	50	.....	20 to 25	May-July	60-80
Millet, Hog, for hay	50	.....	40 to 50	May-July	60-80
Millet, Hog, for seed	50	.....	20 to 30	May-July	60-80
Millet, Hungarian	48	.....	40 to 50	May-July	60-80
Millet, Japanese	35	.....	20 to 25	May-July	60-80
Milo Maize, for seed	50	.....	5 to 8	May-June 15th	60-100
Milo Maize, for hay	50	.....	20 to 30	May-June 15th	60-100
Oats	30	40 to 45	50 to 75	Mar.-July	80-100
Peas, Cow, broadcast	60	.....	80 to 120	March-May	
Peas, Cow, drilled	60	.....	40 to 50	March-May	
Peas, Field, broadcast	60	.....	90 to 120	Mar.-May	
Meadow Fescue	60	.....	50 to 60	Mar.-May	
Pasture Mixture .....	....	.....	30 to 40	April-July	
Rape, in drills	50	.....	6 to 10	April-Aug.	70-80
Red Top, solid seed	32	.....	15 to 18	Apr.-July—Sept.-Nov.	
Rye, Spring	56	30 to 40	50 to 75	March-June	80-100
Rye, Fall	56	30 to 40	70 to 90	Aug.-Nov.	
Rye, for hay	56	.....	150 to 175		
Sorghum, for fodder	50	.....	50 to 75	May-July 1st	70-90
Sorghum, in drills	50	.....	40 to 60	May to July 1st	70-90
Sorghum, for seed	50	.....	6 to 10	May-July 1st	70-90
Sorghum, for syrup	50	.....	6 to 10	May-July 1st	70-90
Sudan Grass, for hay	40	10 to 20	15 to 25	April-July	
Sudan Grass, for seed	40	2 to 3	5 to 6	April-May	
Sunflower .....	....	.....	3	Mar.-June	
Soy Beans, drills	60	.....	30 to 40	April-July	
Soy Beans, broadcast	60	.....	60 to 80	April-July	
Speltz (See Emmer) .....	....	.....	
Sweet Corn, for fodder	50	.....	15 to 25	May-June 15th	80-100
Peanuts .....	....	.....	25 to 35	May-June	60-90
Timothy	45	.....	12 to 15	April-July	
Vetch	60	.....	40 to 60	Mar.-May—Sept.-Aug.	
Wheat, Spring	60	40 to 45	80 to 100	March-May	
Wheat, Fall	60	30 to 40	75 to 80	Sept to Nov.	

ALL FIELD SEEDS ARE RECLEANED AND TESTED.

THE WIESEL SEED CO., PUEBLO, COLO.

QUESTIONS ASKED THE SEEDSMAN

*General Planting Time	Given Number of Plants	Quantity of Plants Required to Acre	Av. wt. 1 qt. of seeds in oz.	Time to first maturity (Days)
1 T—March-April ..	1 oz.—400	4000	32	8 mo.
2 T—March-April ..	1 oz.—800	5000 to 7000	32	2 to 3 years
3 March-May ..				1 to 2 yrs.
4 S—May-June ..			30	50 to 70
5 May-June ..			30	90 to 100
6 S—April-June ..			10	70 to 90
7 April-June ..			10	140 to 150
8 April-June ..			30	120 to 130
9 S—April-June ..			10	60 to 70
10 T—April-June ..	1 oz.—3000	1600		120 to 140
11 T—March-May ..	1 oz.—4000	15000	24	100 to 120
12 T—March-May ..	1 oz.—3000	16000	24	90 to 110
13 April-June ..	1 oz.—3000	8000	24	100 to 140
14 S—April-June ..			12	70 to 90
15 S—May-June ..			12	90 to 100
16 T—March-May ..	1 oz.—3000	16000	24	80 to 90
17 T—April-June ..	1 oz.—3000	15000	24	90 to 100
18 T—May-June ..	1 oz.—6000	40000	16	125 to 150
19 April-June ..				135 to 150
20 S—April-Oct. ..				60 to 65
21 S—May-June ..			23	70 to 95
22 S—April-June ..				30 to 40
23 May-June ..			18	60 to 90
24 T—April-May ..	1 oz.—1500	2000	18	125 to 150
25 S—March-Sept. ..	1 oz.—3000		12	60 to 90
26 April-Aug. ..	1 oz.—3000		24	90 to 110
27 April-June ..	1 oz.—2000		24	80 to 90
28 April-May ..	1 oz.—1000		18	90 to 100
29 S—April-Aug. ..	1 oz.—3000		14	50 to 75
30 Mar.-Aprl.— Sept-Oct. ..			14	60 to 90
31 May-June ..			12	80 to 100
32 May-June ..			16	90 to 110
33 S—April-July ..			30	60 to 80
34 May-June ..			20	80 to 90
35 March-May ..			16	100 to 120
36 S—April-June ..			16	60 to 90
37 March-July ..			16	30 to 40
38 March-June ..			12	70 to 90
39 April-June ..			10	125 to 150
40 S—April-July ..			30	50 to 75
41 S—March-June ..			32	50 to 60
42 T—April-May ..	1 oz.—1500	3000	16	140 to 150
43 April-June ..		900 Hills		80 to 120
44 T—May-June ..	50 lbs.—2000	8000		80 to 100
45 May-June ..			9	90 to 110
46 S—March-Sept. ..			24	30 to 40
47 April-May ..	1 oz.—500			2 to 3 years
48 S—May-Sept. ..			24	70 to 80
49 S—April-June ..			12	125 to 150
50 S—March-Oct. ..			14	30 to 50
51 May-June ..			20	60 to 70
52 May ..			14	90 to 110
53 T—April-May ..	1 oz.—3000	3000	10	100 to 125
54 S—March-Sept. ..			24	60 to 80

"T" marks those varieties which are usually sown in beds and later transplanted to the garden, and always transplanted to the field.

"S" marks sorts that are grown for succession. Usually the planting of the same sorts are made two weeks apart while others are often planted early and again late for crop at two different seasons.

For late planting of Beans, Sweet Corn, Kohl Rabi, Peas, Beets, or even Tomatoes, take the earliest varieties just the same as are used for first planting. Practically the only exception being Turnips, Spinach, Radish and Lettuce, as certain varieties do better for summer and fall planting.

Vine seeds, planted in hills, should have three or four healthy plants left, all weak plants being removed.

Insecticides and Fertilizers

AFTER ALL, IT'S QUALITY THAT COUNTS.

QUESTIONS ASKED THE SEEDSMAN

Name of Vegetable	Seeds Required for		Dept's of Planting	Distance for Plants	
	100 ft. row	One Acre		In Rows	Rows Apart
1 Artichoke	1 ounce	1 lb.	1 inch	3 feet	3 to 4 feet
2 Asparagus		5 lbs.	1 inch	3 to 5 inches	3 to 4 feet
3 Asparagus Roots..	75 roots		8-10 inches	1 foot	2 to 3 feet
4 Beans, Dwarf	1 lb.	60 lbs.	1 incl	4 inches	1½ feet
5 Beans, Pole	¾ lb.	30 lbs.	2 inches	3 feet	3 to 4 feet
6 Beet, Table	2 ounces	6 to 8 lbs.	½ inch	3-4 inches	1 to 1½ feet
7 Beet, Mangel	1 ounce	6-7 lbs.	1 inch	8 inches	2 feet
8 Beets, Sugar	1 ounce	10 to 12 lbs.	1 inch	8 inches	2 feet
9 Beet, Chard	2 ounces	5 lbs.	½ inch	8 inches	1½ feet
10 Broccoli	¼ ounce	4 ounces	½ inch	1½ feet	2½ feet
11 Brussels Sprouts ..	¼ ounce	4 ounces	½ inch	1½ feet	2 feet
12 Cabbage, Early ..	¼ ounce	6 ounces	½ inch	1½ feet	2 feet
13 Cabbage, Late	¼ ounce	6 ounces	½ inch	2½ feet	3 feet
14 Carrots, Early	1 ounce	3 to 4 lbs.	½ inch	4 inches	1½ to 2 feet
15 Carrots, Late	1 ounce	2 to 3 lbs.	½ inch	5 inches	3 feet
16 Cauliflower, Early ..	¼ ounce	½ lb.	½ inch	1½-2 feet	2½ to 3 feet
17 Cauliflower, Late..	¼ ounce	½ lb.	½ inch	2 feet	3 to 4 feet
18 Celery	¼ ounce	½ lb.	½ inch	6-12 inches	3 to 4 feet
19 Chicory	1 ounce	4 lbs.	½ inch	4 inches	1½ to 2 feet
20 Corn-Salad	3 ounces	3 lbs.	½ inch	4 inches	1 to 1½ feet
21 Corn, Sweet	1 lb. 100 hills	10 to 15 lbs.	½ inches	1½-2 feet	3 to 4 feet
22 Cress	½ ounce	2 lbs.	¼ inch	3 inches	1 foot
23 Cucumber	1 oz. 75 hills	2-3 lbs.	1 inch	2½-3 feet	3 feet
24 Egg Plant	¼ ounce	4 ounces	½ inch	2 feet	1½ to 2 feet
25 Endive	½ ounce	3 lbs.	½ inch	1 foot	1½ feet
26 Kale	½ ounce	8 ounces	½ inch	1 foot	2½ feet
27 Kohl-Rabi	¼ ounce	1 lb.	½ inch	8 inches	1½ to 2 feet
28 Leek	½ ounce	4 lbs.	½ inch	6 inches	2 to 3 feet
29 Lettuce	½ ounce	3 lbs.	½ inch	1 foot	1-1½ feet
30 Lettuce, Head	1 ounce	2 lbs.	½ inch	6 to 8 inches	2 to 2½ feet
31 Melons, Musk	1 oz. 75 hills	2 to 3 lbs.	1 inch	6-8 feet	4 to 6 feet
32 Melons, Water	1 oz. 30 hills	2 to 3 lbs.	½ inches	8 feet	6 to 8 feet
33 Mustard	1 ounce	2 lbs.	¼ inch	8 inches	1 foot
34 Okra	2 ounces	8 lbs.	1 inch	½ foot	1½ feet
35 Onion	1 ounce	3 to 4 lbs.	½ inch	3 inches	1 to 1½ feet
36 Onions for Sets...	3 ounces	80 to 90 lbs.	½ inch	1 inch	2½ feet
37 Onion Sets	2 lbs.	350 to 400 lbs.	Cover	2-3 inches	2 to 2½ feet
38 Parsley	½ ounce	3 to 4 lbs.	½ inch	4 inches	1 to 2 feet
39 Parsnip	½ ounce	4 to 5 lbs.	½ inch	3-4 inches	2½ to 3 feet
40 Peas, Wrinkled	1¼ lbs.	75 lbs.	½ inches	2 inches	2 to 3 feet
41 Peas, Smooth	1 lb.	60 lbs.	½ inches	2 inches	2 to 4 feet
42 Pepper	½ ounce	¼ lb.	½ inch	1½-2 feet	2 feet
43 Potato, Cut	10 lbs.	500-600 lbs.	4 inches	1 foot	2½ feet
44 Potato, Sweet	3 lbs.	200-300 lbs.	2 inches	1½ feet	3 to 5 feet
45 Pumpkin	1 oz. 20 hills	3 to 4 lbs.	1 inch	6-8 feet	4 to 6 feet
46 Radish	1 ounce	8 to 10 lbs.	½ inch	2 to 3 inches	1½ to 3 feet
47 Rhubarb	½ ounce	2 to 3 lbs.	2 inches	4 to 6 inches	2 to 3 feet
48 Rutabaga	½ ounce	1½ to 2 lbs.	¼ inch	4 to 6 inches	1 to 2 feet
49 Salsify	1 ounce	8 lbs.	¾ inch	4 to 6 inches	2 to 3 feet
50 Spinach	1 ounce	8 to 10 lbs.	½ inch	3 to 4 inches	1½ to 2 feet
51 Squash, Early	1 oz. 30 hills	3 to 4 lbs.	½ inches	4 feet	3 to 4 feet
52. Squash, Late	1 oz. 20 hills	2 to 3 lbs.	½ inches	7 to 8 feet	7 to 9 feet
53 Tomato	½ ounce	2 to 3 lbs.	½ inch	4 feet	6 feet
54 Turnip	½ ounce	½ to 2 lbs.	¼ inch	5 to 6 inches	1 to 2 feet

The time required for seeds to mature depends more or less upon the variety and weather conditions.

Weeds are best killed when first germinated. Never allow them to grow—they are plant robbers.

Irrigate: If you use a garden hose don't sprinkle, irrigate with it. One good irrigation is better than sprinkling a little and often. Begin to cultivate as soon as the ground becomes dry.

TIMELINESS, THOROUGHNESS AND PERSISTENCE ARE THE WATCH WORDS OF SUCCESS IN FIGHTING INSECT PESTS.

ESSENTIALS: LOOSE SOIL, EVEN SURFACE, THOROUGH CULTIVATION AND CAREFUL WATERING.

Dog Cakes and Remedies

Wiesel's Seeds Right Varieties of Right Quality

ALL QUOTATIONS IN THIS CATALOGUE ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

All garden and flower seeds include postage, unless otherwise stated. Peas, Beans, Corn (except in packets), Onion Sets and Field Seeds do not include postage. All postage at zone rate.

If you are in doubt, make your selection from the items in black face—the best of their respective type.

All 5c packets garden and flower seeds—6 pkts. for 25c; 13 pkts. for 50c; 27 pkts. for \$1.00.

ARTICHOKE

The Jerusalem Variety can remain in the ground all winter as freezing does not hurt them.

Green Globe, considered the best Pkt. 10c, Oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50
Jerusalem Artichokes—Considered valuable food for hogs. Tubers in season.

ASPARAGUS

Culture—The permanent beds should be prepared by deep plowing, respating and thoroughly enriching the ground with manure or other fertilizers; a moist, sandy soil is best. Trench about 18 or 20 inches deep then partially fill with well rotted manure or other fertilizer and mix with soil. Set the roots about 12 inches below the surface, spreading them out carefully, and cover two inches. Leave the trench open; while cultivating during the summer gradually fill in to surface level. After frost in the fall cut and burn the tops and cultivate the entire surface, after which a mulch of coarse manure should be spread so that the winter snow and rain may dissolve and carry down the soluble plant food to the roots. A bed 15x50 requires about 100 plants. Plant in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 12 to 18 inches apart in rows.

ASPARAGUS SEED

Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
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Columbia Mammoth White,
white shoots \$.05 .10 .25 .75

Palmetto, green shoots05 .10 .25 .75



Asparagus-Columbia

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—For prices see vegetable plants.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Culture—The "sprouts" resemble miniature cabbages, growing closely on the stalk of the plant. The culture is the same in all essentials as for cabbage, except the lower leaves should be broken down in the fall to give the little heads more room to grow, and in order to admit light and air.

Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	
Amagar Market, round sprouts, hardy	\$.05	.20	.70	1.25

OUR SWEET PEAS ARE ALL UP-TO-DATE.

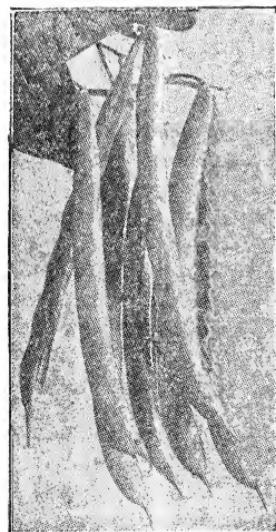
BEANS

A pound of Beans is equal to a little
more than a pint.

An almost constant supply can be had by making successive plantings of about ten days apart during the spring, and a fall crop can be had by planting about eight weeks before the first expected frost.

Nearly all of these sorts, except the Limas, are suitable when young for use as snaps.

Culture—For the best crops, beans require good, rich soil and frequent hoeing. The seed should not be planted until the soil has become well warmed and all danger of frost is over. Spade or plow deeply and plant in rows two feet apart, scattering the seed about three inches apart in the row, and cover two inches deep. Hoe frequently, but never when the foliage is damp from dew or rain.



DWARF VARIETIES

GREEN PODDED. Postage Extra

	Pkt.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	Lb.
Stringless Green Pod, early round pod.....	\$.05	.10	.15	.25
Black Valentine, round, black seed .....	.05	.10	.15	.25
Giant Stringless Green Pod, round pod .....	.05	.10	.15	.25
Imp. Red Valentine, round pod, curved .....	.05	.10	.15	.25
Early Refugee, round pod, canning sort .....	.05	.10	.15	.25
Dwarf Horticultural, shell bean .....	.05	.10	.15	.25
Broad Windsor, pods upright, shell bean .....	.05	.10	.20	.35

WAX, OR YELLOW PODDED

Golden Wax, pod slightly flattened .....	.05	.10	.15	.25
Davis' White Kidney Wax, flat pod .....	.05	.10	.15	.25
Black Wax, pods quite round, seed black.....	.05	.10	.15	.25
Wardwell's Kidney Wax, broad, brittle .....	.05	.10	.15	.25

BUSH LIMA VARIETIES

Colorado Cream Butter, round seeded .....	.05	.10	.15	.25
Burpee's Bush Lima, large seeded, flat .....	.05	.10	.15	.25
Henderson's Bush, small seed, flat .....	.05	.10	.15	.25

POLE OR RUNNING VARIETIES

GREEN PODDED

Kentucky Wonder, long round pods .....	.05	.10	.15	.25
Lazy Wife, stringless, shell bean .....	.05	.10	.20	.30
Burger's Stringless white seed, pods round.....	.05	.10	.15	.25
Tall Horticultural, shell bean .....	.05	.10	.15	.30
Large White Lima, shell bean .....	.05	.10	.15	.30

10 Pound lots, 5c per lb. less. Special prices for quantity—ask for price.

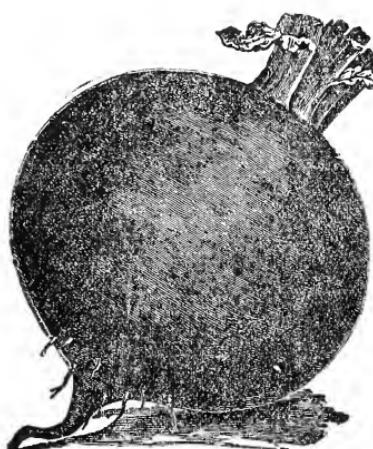
BROCCOLI

Culture—Should be treated same as cauliflower.

	Pkt.	½-oz.	Oz.	¼-lb.
Early Large White, heads compact	\$.05	.25	.40	1.50

"WONDER WORKER" BUTTERMILK MASH FOR GROWING CHICKS

BEETS



ECLIPSE.
Beets—Eclipse

Culture—The beets thrive best in deep, rich, sandy soil. For extra early use, the seed may be sown in hot beds and the young plants set out in the open, trimming off the outer leaves. They can be transplanted easily in moist weather. For early use, spade or plow deeply, sow seed in rows 18 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. If dry, the soil should be well firmed about the seed; when three or four leaves have developed, thin out to four inches apart in the rows, allowing the strongest to remain. For main crop or winter use sow end of April. For winter crop, sow end of June. Frequent cultivation is necessary for rapid growth. The roots are stored in a cellar and covered with sand or sandy soil to prevent wilting, or they may be kept outdoors in pits.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	Lb.
Early Eclipse, round, bright red .....	.05	.10	.30	.50	.80
Early Egyptian, purplish red, flat .....	.05	.10	.30	.50	.80
Detroit Dark Red, nearly round, blood red....	.05	.10	.30	.50	.80
Early Dark Red, round, dark red.....	.05	.10	.30	.50	.80
Long Smooth Blood, dark red .....	.05	.10	.30	.50	.80
Swiss Chard, for greens only .....	.05	.10	.35	.60	1.00

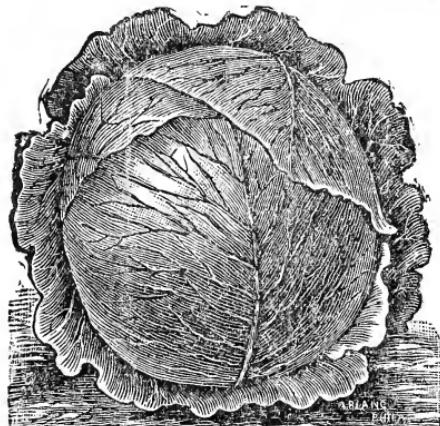
MANGEL WURZEL

Golden Tankard, yellow flesh .....	.05	.10	.15	.25	.40
Mammoth Long Red, dark red, white flesh....	.05	.10	.15	.25	.40
Danish Sludstrup, oblong, reddish yellow .....	.05	.10	.15	.25	.40
Giant Half Sugar, oval, flesh white.....	.05	.10	.15	.25	.40
Klein Wanzelben (sugar beet) .....	.05	.10	.15	.25	.40

Mangel Wurzel, 5-lb. lots, 5c per lb. less.

Special price for quantity—Ask for price.

CABBAGE



Culture — Cabbage requires a rich, moist soil. The ground should be highly manured and worked deep; frequent and thorough cultivation being necessary. For extra early use, the seed may be sown in January or February, in hot-beds. When plants have reached sufficient size, gradually harden them off by admitting air freely. Transplant to the open ground as soon as the ground works well; prepare the soil to a good depth. For late use, sow the seed during April or May, and not over one-fourth inch deep. The plants become weak and slender when sown thickly, or if shaded too much. When large enough, set out in open. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full grown heads.

Cabbage—Danish Round Head, Short Stem
sometimes retard the bursting of full grown heads.

CABBAGE PLANTS READY ABOUT MAY 1

EARLY VARIETIES

Pointed Heads

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	Lb.
Early Winnigstadt, color green, fine gr'd....	\$.05	.20	.75	1.40	2.50
Early Jersey Wakefield, stem short, solid hds.	.05	.20	.75	1.40	2.50
Charleston Wakefield, head large, less ptd...	.05	.20	.75	1.40	2.50

Flat Heads

Copenhagen Market, large, short stem, r'nd	.05	.30	1.00	1.75	3.00
Glory of Enkhuizen, early ball shaped, dwarf, valuable for light, dry lands .....	.05	.25	.90	1.65	3.00

LATE VARIETIES

Flat Head

Premium Late Flat Dutch, short stem, very hardy .....	.05	.20	.70	1.25	2.25
Danish Round Head, short stem, large, best shipper .....	.05	.25	.85	1.50	2.75
Drum Head Savoy, crimped leaves .....	.05	.25	.80	1.50	2.75
Pe-tsai, loose head (Celery Cabbage) .....	.05	.30	1.00	1.90	3.50

RED VARIETIES

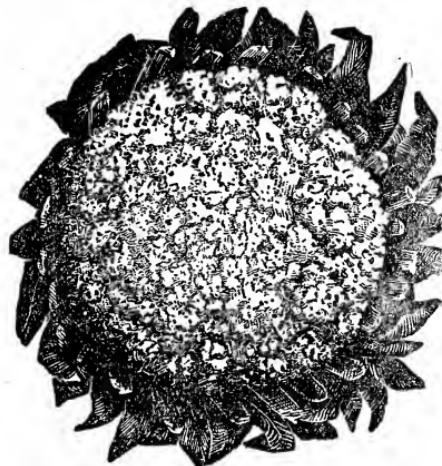
Danish Stone Head, large, solid.....	.05	.25	.90	1.00	3.00
For Cabbage Plants, see Vegetable Plants.					

CARDOON

Cultivated for its leaves and stems only. The long leaves must be blanched like celery to bring out the delicate flavor.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.
Large, smooth, solid	\$.05	.20	.35	1.25

CAULIFLOWER



Culture—The culture of cauliflower is similar to that of cabbage. It does not make a good summer crop, as it will not head up well in hot weather. It is easy to grow in the garden, providing the soil is made rich and porous. The young plants should be thinned, since they become very spindly if allowed to grow too thick.

After the heads begin to form, the leaves should be drawn up around the head and tied at the ends, thus preventing the light and worms getting to the heads and bleaches it a snowy white.

Cauliflower—Early Snowball

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb
Danish Dry Weather, solid white head.....	.15	.75	1.25	2.00	7.50
Early Snowball, large, white head.....	\$.15	.75	1.25	2.00	7.50

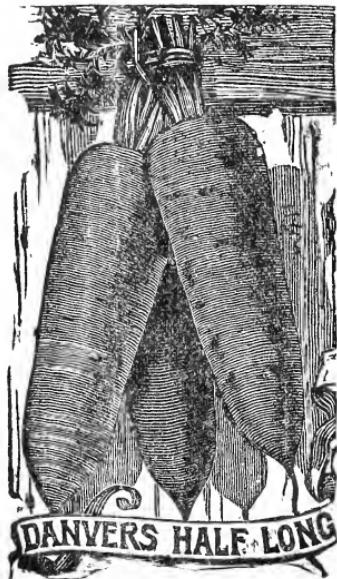
For Cauliflower plants, see Vegetable Plants.

CHICORY

Culture—Sow early in the spring in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart, thin the young plants to four inches, and keep well hoed.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	Lb.
Large Rooted, roots used for coffee	\$.05	.10	.30	.50	.80
Witloff, or French Endive .....	.05	.50	1.60	2.00	3.50

WE BUY THE BEST—DO YOU?



CARROTS

Culture—For early use sow the seed when the ground is fit to work, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and when 2 inches high, thin out so that the plants stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the row. For fall and winter use, sow the seed from the 1st to the 15th of June. The roots may be stored in cellar or pit, covered with dry dirt.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	Lb.
Oxheart, short, thick, bright orange.....			.05	.10	.25 .45 .80
Chantney, orange red, thick shoulder; blunt rooted, without core .....			.05	.10	.25 .45 .80
Danver's Half Long, blunt point, deep orange ..			.05	.10	.25 .45 .80
Imp. Long Orange, large, rich orange; tapering point .....			.05	.10	.25 .45 .80
Large White Belgian, for stock.....			.05	.10	.20 .35 .65

CELERY

Culture—Celery requires water, and lots of it, from the time the seed is sown in boxes in March, until it is pulled in the autumn or winter. The seed is slow to germinate, and the soil where it is planted needs to be kept very wet. As soon as the young plants are about one and one-half inches high, they should be transplanted to get good, sturdy plants before they are finally set in the garden or field. When the plants begin to grow vigorously the soil needs to be drawn up around the plants, first tying them at the top or wrapping with a piece of sacking to prevent the earth getting between the stems. As fast as the plants grow above the soil, the earth wants to be hilled around them again to get a full growth of well-blanced stems.

To store celery for winter, dig a trench about 12 inches wide and as deep as the celery is high. Stand the celery in this close together, packing in between two boards set about six inches apart. Then gradually lift the boards and pack in on each side with fine earth, making air tight, so as to keep from freezing. When freezing weather sets in cover with a board next to the top, then straw, and when hard-freezing weather cover this with earth. Covered in this way celery is ready for use in six weeks or two months after storing.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.
Golden Self-Blanching, American stock	\$.05		.25	.40	1.25 2.00
Golden Self-Blanching, special strain.....	.10		.35	.60	2.00 3.50
Golden Self-Blanching, French stock.....	.10		.50	.80	3.00 5.00
Giant Pascal, best winter variety, green leaved .....			.05	.15	.25 .80 1.50
Giant Pascal, French grown seed .....	.10		.50	.80	2.75 4.00
Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery .....	.05		.15	.20	.70 1.25



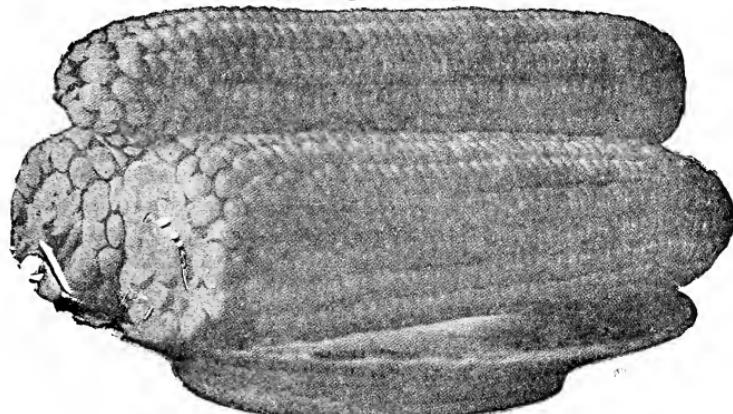
Celery—Golden Self-Blanching

For Celery Plants, see Vegetable Plants.

CRESS

Culture—As early in spring as the ground can be worked sow the seed in rich, well prepared soil, in shallow drills about sixteen inches apart. For succession plant every two weeks, thinning out as required for use.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	Lb.
Curled, pungent flavor	\$.05	.10	.25	.45	.85
Water, grown in water .....	.05	.50	1.90	3.65	7.00

SWEET CORN
(Postage Extra)

Sweet Corn—Golden Bantam

A pound of corn is equal to a little more than three-fourths of a quart.

Culture—Sweet corn should be planted as early as can be done without risking great loss from frosts or from rotting of the seed in the soil.

If planted in rows, make the rows about four feet apart and place the seed fourteen to sixteen inches apart in the row, covering one inch deep with fine soil firmly pressed down.

If planted in hills, make the hills for the early varieties three feet apart each way and plant six kernels to the hill. For the later sorts the hills should be not less than four feet apart each way. Hoe frequently, and when six inches high thin so as to leave three or four plants in the hill. Keep the little shoots or suckers cut from around the roots. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear.

If a succession of Corn is desired for the home garden, we should advise planting an early, midseason and late variety at the same time, or planting only your choice variety about two weeks apart.

Pkt.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	Lb.
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EARLY VARIETIES

Golden Bantam, dwarf, yellow grain, very early....	\$.05	.10	.15	.25
Extra Early Adams, not a sugar corn, extra early05	.10	.15	.25
Early Minnesota, medium early, sweet.....	.05	.10	.15	.25
Early Evergreen, medium early, large .....	.05	.10	.15	.25
Country Gentleman, irregular rows, canning variety .....	.05	.10	.15	.25

LATE VARIETIES

Black Mexican, blue-black grains, very tender.....	.05	.10	.15	.25
Stowell's Evergreen, large main crop.....	.05	.10	.15	.25

10 lbs. or more, 5c per lb. less.

Special prices for quantity—Ask for price.

ASK FOR PRICES ON CELERY TAPE.

CORN SALAD

FETTICUS, OR LAMB'S LETTUCE—This small salad is used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce, and is also cooked and used like spinach. Requires same care as lettuce.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	Lb.
Broad Leaf, very hardy	\$.05	.15	.50	.90	1.75

CHIVES

An onion-like plant used for flavoring, which may frequently be cut, a new growth of leaves appearing soon after each cutting.

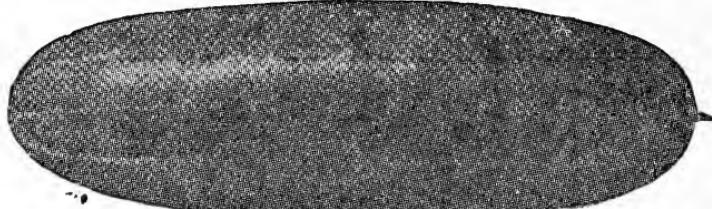
We can supply Chive roots early in the spring.

COLLARDS

A tall, cabbage-like plant. Forms a large, loose, open head, or a mass of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing improves the quality. Cultivate like cabbage.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	Lb.
Georgia Southern, considered the best	\$.05	.15	.55	1.00	1.90

CUCUMBERS



Cucumber—Improved Long Green

Culture—Are sensitive to frost, and should not be planted until the last of April. They require a great deal of water, and unless planted on very wet soil, will require frequent irrigation. Plant in hills four feet each way, dropping eight to ten seeds in each hill. Later when plants are well started, and out of danger of insects, thin out, leaving only four or five of the strongest plants to each hill. Sow about one inch deep. The soil should be made very rich with well-rotted stable manure, well spaded in. The cucumbers should be gathered when large enough for use; if left to ripen it destroys their productiveness. For pickles, plant the middle of June and first part of July.

EARLY VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	Lb.
Early White Spine, light green.....	.05	.10	.30	.55	1.00
Davis Perfect, long slim, dark green, forcing variety .....	.05	.10	.30	.55	1.00
Arlington White Spine, early, dark green .....	.05	.10	.30	.55	1.00

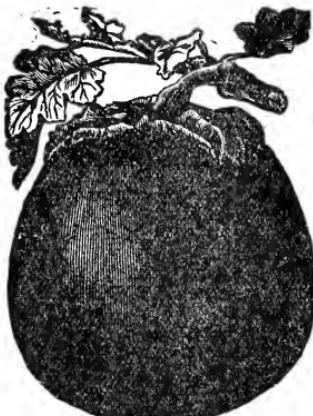
MAIN CROP VARIETIES

Improved Long Green, standard late sort, dark green .....	.05	.10	.30	.55	1.00
Boston Pickling, bright green, good size, short and thick .....	.05	.10	.30	.55	1.00
Chicago Pickling, a good pickling sort, deep green .....	.05	.10	.30	.55	1.00
Snow's Pickling, early, small, dark green.....	.05	.10	.35	.55	1.00
Japanese Climbing, climbing sort, edible .....	.05	.15	.50	.85	1.50
Gherkin, small, oval, prickly .....	.05	.20	.50	.90	1.75
Lemon, late, small, oval, color yellow .....	.05	.20	.50	.90	1.50

AFTER ALL, IT'S QUALITY THAT COUNTS

EGG PLANT

Culture—Sow seed in a warm hot-bed in light, rich soil, or they may be started in a box in the sunny window of a warm room. Sow thinly, and when young plants show two or three leaves, transplant to stand three inches apart each way, or, if growing indoors, set them in small flower-pots. Kept constantly warm and moist, they will make fine large plants by the time the weather is warm enough to set them outdoors, which should not be done until the nights are warm. Set plants in rich soil two feet apart each way. Hoe frequently to keep soil loose and fine.



	Pkt.	1/2-oz.	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
New York Imp. Spineless, large purple, round	\$.05	.25	.45	1.70	

ENDIVE

Culture—The same as lettuce. When bleached by exclusion of the sun, gather all the leaves and tie them for a couple of days. Open after a rain to give them a chance to dry out, as otherwise the leaves begin to rot.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-lb.	1/2-lb.	Lb.
Green Curled, blanches splendidly	\$.05	.10	.30	.55	1.00
Broad Leaved Batavian (Escarole), dull green .....	.05	.10	.30	.55	1.00

KALE OF BORECOLE

Culture—Cultivate the same as cabbage. The plants are usually cut off for use when the leaves are six inches or more in length. It is better not to cut or handle the plants while frozen, but if this is unavoidable thaw them out in cold water. With the Tall Scotch and other large-leaved varieties it is customary to pull off the lower leaves and let the plant grow on to furnish a continuous supply. Thin out so as to give plenty of room. The flavor of these greens are improved by freezing weather.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-lb.	1/2-lb.	Lb.
Tall, green Scotch, curled, light green	\$.05	.15	.40	.75	1.25
Dwarf Green, curled leaf, brown .....	.05	.15	.40	.75	1.25

KOHL-RABI**TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE**

Culture—The edible part is the bulb. Sow seeds in rows 16 to 18 inches apart, and when up thin to 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. First sowing may be made as soon as ground can be worked in spring, and successive ones repeated later.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-lb.	1/2-lb.	Lb.
White Vienna, early, light green, flesh white	\$.05	.20	.70	1.25	2.50
Purple Vienna, tops purple, flesh white.....	.05	.20	.70	1.25	2.50

LEEK

Culture—In order to grow long, tender, white stalks it is advisable to gradually build up the earth as in celery. The plants should be thinned to 6 inches apart in the row and spring planting is advisable.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-lb.	1/2-lb.	Lb.
Large American Flag, best sort	\$.05	.20	.75	1.40	2.75

PLANT MANGEL WURZEL FOR STOCK AND CHICKENS

LETTUCE



Lettuce—Hanson

with fine soils, and when well up thin to 12 inches apart in the rows. Varieties that do not head may be left quite thick, and thinned out as used.

Heading varieties fail to produce solid heads, either on account of poor quality of seed, insufficient supply of moisture, or due to unfavorable climatic conditions such as excessive hot weather while plants are maturing. Heading varieties need room and plenty of cultivation.

CURLED OR LOOSE LEAVED VARIETY

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	Lb.
Simpson's Early Curled, light green, frilled	\$.05	.15	.35	.60	1.00
Grand Rapids, bright green, savoyed.....	.05	.15	.35	.60	1.00
Black Seeded Simpson, curled, yellowish-green, summer variety .....	.05	.15	.35	.60	1.00

CABBAGE OR HEADING VARIETIES

May King, light green, tinged with brown....	.05	.15	.35	.60	1.00
Hanson, yellowish green, solid .....	.05	.15	.35	.60	1.00
Prize Head, brown edge, loose head .....	.05	.15	.35	.60	1.00
Big Boston, forcing, compact heads, large ....	.05	.15	.40	.75	1.25
New York Wonderful, largest, best, bright Green05	.30	1.00	1.80	3.50

COS OR ROMAINE

Paris White, spoon shaped leaves05	.15	.35	.60	1.00
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MUSTARD

Culture—Sow the seed in drills early in the spring and at frequent intervals throughout the summer to secure a constant supply of fresh green. Water freely.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	Lb.
White English, yellow seed, plant upright....\$.05	.10	.25	.40	.70	
Southern Giant, curled, plant spreading .....	.05	.10	.30	.50	.95

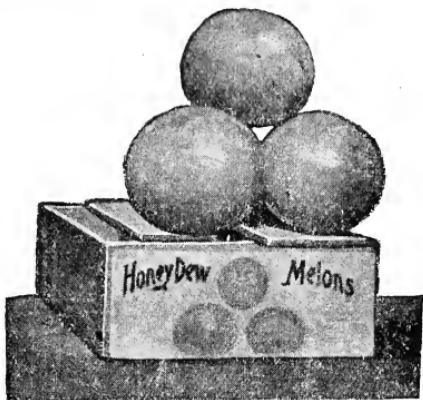
MUSHROOM SPAWN

Pure culture in bricks, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., each 40c.

MUSK MELON

Culture—The soil for Musk Melons must be light, rich and sandy, otherwise the quality will be poor. Plant the seed in hills four to five feet apart each way, dropping eight to ten seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone thin to four of the most vigorous plants in a hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation, until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil.

If the plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by allowing the main branch to continue growing but pinch off the end of each side branch after it has one fruit set.



GREEN FLESH VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	Lb.
Rocky Ford, oval, slightly ribbed, early.....	.05	.10	.30	.50	.90
Rocky Ford, select seed.....	.05	.15	.50	.90	1.50
Eden Gem, nearly round, heavily netted .....	.05	.10	.35	.60	1.00
Hackensack, round, somewhat flat, large .....	.05	.10	.30	.55	1.00
Peach or Garden Lemon, for preserving .....	.05	.15	.50	.80	1.50

SALMON FLESH VARIETIES

Gold Lined Rocky Ford, slightly oval .....	.05	.10	.30	.55	1.00
Pollock 10-25 Salmon Tint, large oval .....	.05	.10	.30	.55	.90
Emerald Gem, early, slightly flat .....	.05	.10	.30	.55	1.00
Burrell's Gem or Defender, oval, early .....	.05	.10	.30	.50	.90
Osage, large, oval, ribbed, netted .....	.05	.10	.30	.55	1.00
Banana, fruit long .....	.05	.10	.30	.55	1.00

CASABA VARIETIES

Honey Dew, green flesh.....	.05	.15	.50	.80	1.50
Honey Dew, yellow flesh .....	.05	.20	.75	1.25	2.00

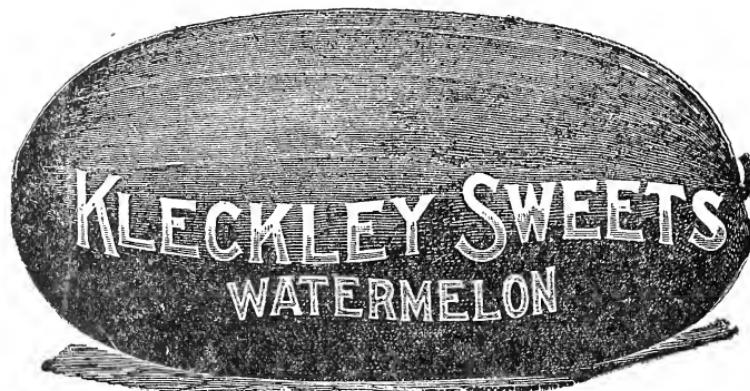
CITRONS

Citron, for preserving, round, red seed .....	.05	.10	.25	.45	.80
Special price on quantity.					

WATERMELON

Culture—Same as musk melons. When the ground is warm and there is no more danger of frost, drop 8 to 10 seeds in hills eight feet apart each way, covering about three-quarter inch deep. As soon as plants commence to run, thin out to three strongest plants in a hill, and cultivate until vines cover the whole ground. If slow to fruit, pinch off the ends of the growing shoots. A light, sandy soil, with a rather high elevation is better than low or heavy land.

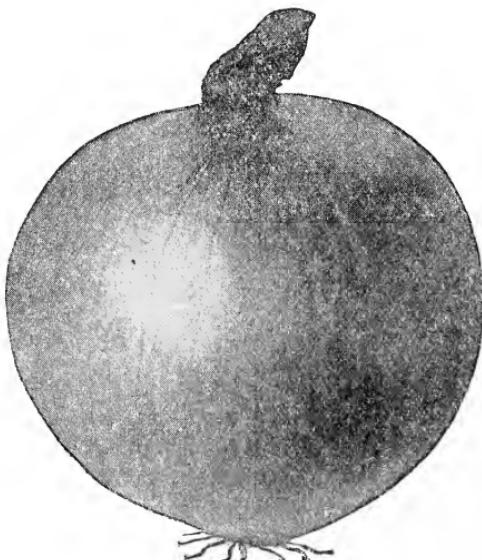
WATERMELONS—Continued



	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	Lb.
Cole's Early, oval, flesh deep pink.....	\$.05	.10	.25	.40	.75
Phinney's Early, oblong, mottled .....	.05	.10	.25	.40	.75
Florida Favorite, oblong, medium early .....	.05	.10	.25	.40	.75
Kleckley's Sweet, oblong, dark green .....	.05	.10	.25	.40	.75
Kleckley's Sweet, select.....	.05	.10	.35	.65	1.25
Cuban Queen, oblong, striped, large .....	.05	.10	.25	.40	.75
Tom Watson, oblong, green, sweet .....	.05	.10	.25	.40	.75
Tom Watson, select .....	.05	.10	.35	.65	1.25
Rattlesnake, oblong, striped, mottled .....	.05	.10	.25	.45	.75
King & Queen, round, winter variety .....	.05	.15	.50	.80	1.50

ONIONS

Culture—The soil should be well drained, fertile, and of a texture which will hold moisture well. Where wheel hoes are used in cultivating, the distance between the rows should be 12 to 18 inches, or when horse cultivation is practiced, 24 to 30 inches. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually so that they stand 3 to 4 inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply, or collect it about the growing bulb. When ripe, pull and dry thoroughly before storing. As maggots are the worst enemies of an onion patch, commercial fertilizers are better to use than manures, which originate maggots. Sow as soon as frost is out of the ground.



Onion—Yellow Globe Danvers

YELLOW VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	Lb.
Yellow Globe Danvers , standard main crop variety .....	.05	.15	.50	.95	1.80
Southport Yellow , globe shaped, large .....	.05	.20	.65	1.10	2.00
Prize Taker (Spanish Onion), light yellow, sweet .....	.05	.20	.65	1.10	2.00

RED VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.	70	1.25	2.25
Red Wethersfield , rather flat, large .....	.05	.20	.70	1.25	2.25

	Pkt.	Oz.	.75	1.25	2.25
Southport Red Globe , purplish red .....	.05	.20	.75	1.25	2.25

WHITE VARIETY

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	Lb.
White Portugal or Silver Skin , flat, mild.....\$.05		.20	.70	1.25	2.25
Southport White Globe , crisp .....	.05	.25	.85	1.50	2.75
White Lisbon , bunch onion.....	.05	.15	.50	.85	1.50
Early White Barletta , small pickling.....	.05	.25	.80	1.50	2.75

Special prices for quantity—ask for price.

ONION SETS

A pound of onion sets is equal to a quart.

Prices fluctuate. If wanting quantity please ask for special prices.

Culture—Same as onions grown from seed. Setting the sets in spring instead of sowing seed.

	Pkt.	Qt.	¼-bu.
Yellow Bottom	\$.15	.20	1.20
Red Bottom .....	.15	.25	1.50
White Bottom .....	.15	.25	1.60
White Multiplier .....	.20	.30	2.00
Red Tops or Button .....	.15	.25	1.40

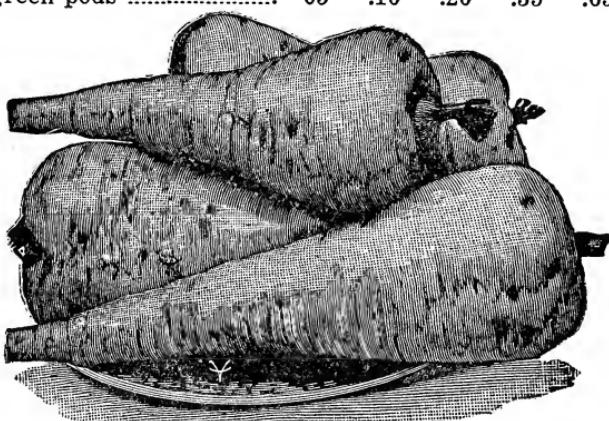
Postage Extra

OKRA, OR GUMBO

Culture—After danger of frost is past, the ground being warm and in good condition, plant in rows about two and one-half feet apart, covering with about an inch of soil firmly pressed down. When about three inches high, thin to about one foot apart in the row.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	Lb.
White Velvet , tall, long pod, smooth .....	.05	.10	.20	.35	.65
Dwarf Green , early, green pods .....	.05	.10	.20	.35	.65

PARSNIP

Culture—Parsnips are usually grown on deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow and uneven in growth, it should be sown as early as possible.

Parsnip—Hollow Crown

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	Lb.
Hollow Crown , white, most desirable	\$.05	.10	.25	.45	.80

CELERY TAPE IN TWO GRADES.

PARSLEY

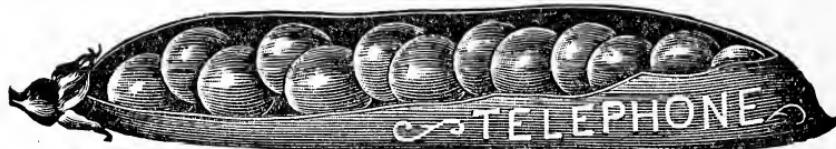
Culture—As the seed germinates very slowly it should be sown early in the spring. Soak the seeds a few hours in luke-warm water and sow when they swell slightly, in rows one foot apart, covering with fine soil firmly pressed down.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	Lb.
Moss or triple curled, deep green	\$.05	.10	.25	.45	.80
Turnip Rooted, root edible portion .....	.05	.10	.35	.60	1.00

PEAS

Postage Extra

Culture—Peas do best in sandy soil, not too rich or they will run to vines. The smooth varieties can be sown as soon as the ground can be worked, but the wrinkled varieties should not be planted till it is warmer or they will rot. Sow in single or double rows, 6 to 8 inches apart, from 2 to 4 feet apart between double rows, dropping a pea every inch and covering from 1½ to 2 inches deep. For a succession sow every ten days up to July. Dwarf varieties are planted in rows 2 to 3 feet apart; tall varieties from 4 to 5 feet.



SMOOTH SEED

	Pkt.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	lb.	2 lbs.
Alaska, height 2½ ft., extra early, hardy	\$.05	.10	.15	.25	.45
White Marrowfat, height 5 ft., late .....	.05	.10	.15	.25	.45

WRINKLED SEED

American Wonder, height 9 to 12 inches,

early, sweet	\$.05	.10	.15	.30	.55
Gradus, height 3 feet, early, large podded.....	.05	.10	.15	.30	.55
Thos. Laxton, height 3 ft., large, productive .....	.05	.10	.15	.30	.55
Nott's Excelsior, height 1½ feet, hardy .....	.05	.10	.15	.30	.55
Stratagem, height 2½ feet, heavy cropper, medium early .....	.05	.10	.15	.30	.55
Telephone, height 4 feet, large, late, big pods .....	.05	.10	.15	.30	.55
Gray Sugar, height 2½ feet, edible pods.....	.05	.10	.15	.30	.55
Dwarf Telephone, height 18 in., large podded .....	.05	.10	.20	.30	.55

Special prices for quantity—ask for price.

PUMPKIN

Culture—Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers. After danger of frost is over plant the seed in hills eight to ten feet apart each way, dropping about a dozen seeds in a hill. The soil should be made as rich as possible. When danger from bugs is past, thin to three plants to a hill. If planted with corn, plant in hills fifteen to twenty feet each way. Do not plant pumpkins near musk melons, watermelons or squash; they are likely to mix.

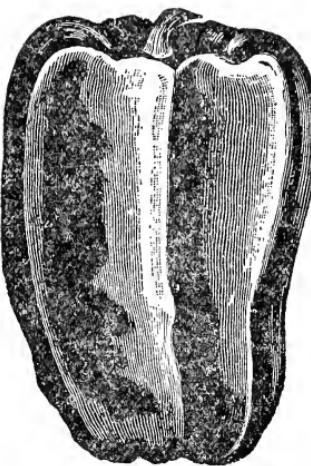
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	Lb.
Small Sugar, small, slightly flattened, early	\$.05	.10	.30	.50	.85
Mammoth Tours, extra large, pale green.....	.05	.10	.30	.50	.85
Japanese Pie, crookneck, large neck .....	.05	.10	.35	.65	1.25
Tennessee Sweet Potato, pear shaped .....	.05	.10	.35	.65	1.25
Cushaw (Crookneck), fine grained, sweet, small cavity .....	.05	.10	.30	.55	1.00
Kentucky Field, large flat.....	.05	.10	.25	.40	.70

DON'T OVERLOOK OUR POULTRY SUPPLIES.

PEPPER

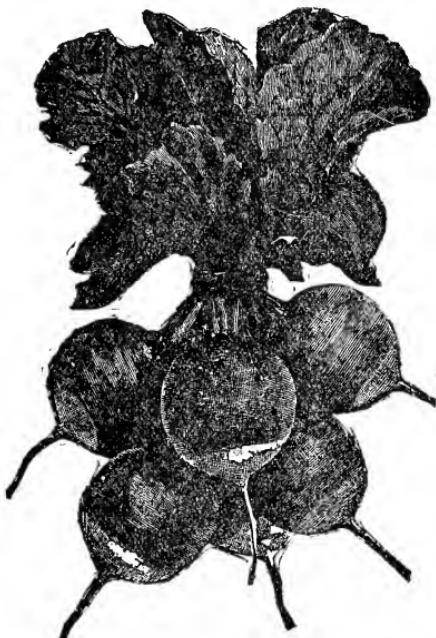
Pepper Plants can be furnished about the middle of May.

Culture—Peppers should be started in a hotbed or cold-frame and when about three inches high, transplanted into a sunny corner of the garden, in rows about 2 feet apart, with the plants about the same distance between them in the rows. Can also be sown in open ground in a prepared seed bed when all danger from frost has passed and the weather has become settled and the soil warm. Some very rich fertilizer stirred into the soil when the plants are about 6 inches high will be found very beneficial to the crop. The peppers intended for man-goes should not be grown near the hot varieties, as if so, they will partake of their fiery nature.



	Pkt.	1/4-oz.	Oz.	1/4-lb.
Ruby King, early, flesh thick, a sweet mango.....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Pimiento, thick flesh, mild, very sweet.....	.05	.15	.55	2.00
Red Chili, pear shaped, hot, red .....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Long Red Cayenne, long twisted pods, hot.....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Cherry, round, small, hot .....	.05	.20	.75	2.50

RADISH



Radish—Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tip

Culture—For greenhouse or hot-bed sowing, prepare rich but rather light soil. After making this as near level as possible, broadcast the seed at the rate of about seventy-five seeds to the square foot, covering with about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch of sifted soil. Careful watering, a moderate, even temperature and good ventilation will produce the best development of roots. Several crops can be put in during the winter season. For open ground crops sow in rich, sandy soil, as soon in the spring as ground is fit to work, in drills 12 inches apart in the row and later thin the plants out to assure proper development. Quick growth is the surest remedy against pithy radishes. Nitrate of soda very often is a splendid aid in the quick development of a crop. After the hot weather of summer begins, it is better to sow the summer and winter varieties, as they do not become tough and stringy nor pithy so quickly as the early sorts.

RADISH—Continued**ROUND VARIETIES**

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	Lb.
Early Scarlet Turnip, red, solid, quick growth .....	.05	.10	.25	.45	.80
Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped, most popular .....	.05	.10	.25	.45	.80
Crimson Giant, round, large, crimson color .....	.05	.10	.30	.50	.90

OLIVE SHAPED VARIETIES

French Breakfast, half long, scarlet white tip. ....	.05	.10	.25	.45	.80
Early Scarlet Globe, oval, deep scarlet .....	.05	.10	.25	.55	1.00

LONG VARIETIES

Cincinnati Market, bright red, crisp .....	.05	.10	.25	.45	.80
Long Scarlet Short Top, tops small, red.....	.05	.10	.25	.45	.80
White Icicle, crisp, mild .....	.05	.10	.25	.45	.80

SUMMER VARIETIES

Chartier, long red, white tip .....	.05	.10	.25	.45	.80
White Box, turnip shaped, white .....	.05	.10	.30	.50	.90

FALL OR WINTER VARIETIES

Giant Stuttgart, top shape, white .....	.05	.10	.30	.50	.90
White Chinese, stump rooted, long .....	.05	.10	.30	.50	.90
China Rose, bright rose, cylindrical shape.....	.05	.10	.30	.50	.90
Black Spanish Round, top shape, pungent, winter .....	.05	.10	.30	.50	.90
Black Spanish Long, winter .....	.05	.10	.30	.50	.90
Sakurajima, large, olive shaped .....	.05	.15	.50	.90	1.75
Narima, Japanese, very long, white.....	.05	.15	.50	.90	1.75

RHUBARB

Culture—A rich, sandy soil, wet but well drained, is best for rhubarb. While it is frequently grown from seed, only a percentage comes true. If seed is planted, transplant the second year. The popular method is to use young plants propagated from the crown. Set plants three feet by six. The best stems are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. When the blossom stalks appear, it should be cut well into the ground. Set the crowns of the plants so that they are 1 inch under the surface of the soil.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	Lb.
Victoria, early	\$.05	.15	.45	.75	1.25

RHUBARB ROOTS—See Vegetable Plants.**SALSIFY****OR VEGETABLE OYSTER**

Culture—A loose, light soil, especially sandy loam, is desirable for a long, smooth root. In stiff soils the roots are usually uneven and hard to dig. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnip.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	Lb.
Mammoth Sandwich Island, large rooted .....	.05	.15	.55	1.00	1.90

WE BUY THE BEST—DO YOU?

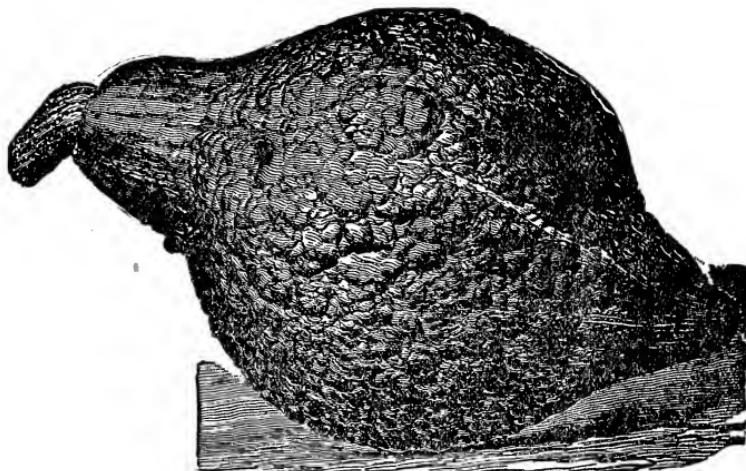
SPINACH

Culture—Seed should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills twenty to twenty-four inches apart and thin to about four inches apart when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather, while young and tender. For early spring use sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw.

**Spinach—Savoy Leaved**

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	Lb.
Savoy Leaved, broad, curled or crinkled. upright	\$.05	.10	.20	.30	.45
Round Leaved Viroflay (Bloomsdale) large, thick leaved .....	.05	.10	.20	.30	.45
Victoria, slow to seed, large, savoy leaved....	.05	.10	.20	.30	.45
New Zealand, tall, spreading .....	.05	.10	.30	.50	.85

Special prices for quantity—ask for price.

SQUASH**Squash—Hubbard**

Culture—The cultural methods for cucumbers will apply... Plant the seeds in hills about the middle of spring, 4 feet apart each way, for the summer varieties, and 8 feet apart for the winter varieties. After the plants are well established thin out to one or two to a hill. Make soil rich. When harvesting, handle with care, so as not to bruise them.

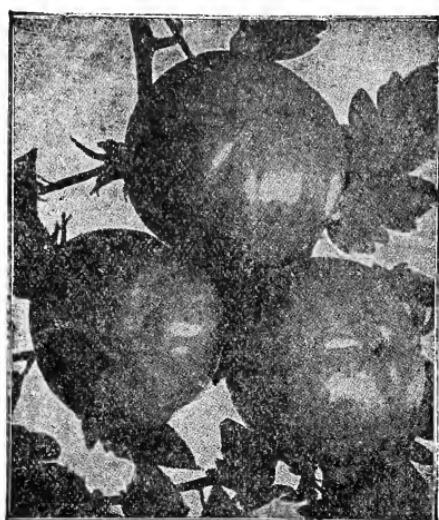
SUMMER VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	Lb.
Early White Bush, flat, scalloped edges.....	\$.05	.10	.35	.65	1.25
Early Yellow Bush, yellow scalloped .....	.05	.10	.35	.65	1.25
Golden Summer Crooked Neck, bush, early....	.05	.10	.35	.60	1.10
Cocozella, Italian, fruits oblong, ribbed .....	.05	.15	.50	.90	1.50

FALL AND WINTER VARIETY

Delicious, top shaped, flesh orange.....	.05	.10	.35	.65	1.25
Sibley's or Pike's Peak, oval shaped .....	.05	.10	.45	.80	1.50
Golden Hubbard, same as Hubbard except in color .....	.05	.15	.45	.75	1.40
Hubbard, popular winter variety.....	.05	.15	.45	.80	1.50

TOMATO



Tomato—Earliana

A hardy and stocky plant is had by transplanting the small plants in the bed a few weeks before transplanting to the field, or when about four inches high the top may be pinched off and the plant grows stockier. Even a slight check in growth while plants are small, will affect their productiveness. In the field set tall varieties six feet apart and dwarf varieties four feet apart. A slight trellis is advisable in the garden. Good, warm, light soil produces the best fruit, but it is not necessary that it be excessively rich. Too frequent watering, especially spraying the plant, is injurious to tomatoes in the home garden, but a moderate amount of water should be applied to the roots at regular intervals.

Culture—For extra early fruit the seed should be sown in a hotbed about the first week in March. Sow the seed in rows 4 inches apart and cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Enough plants for a small garden may also be grown in shallow boxes or flower pots in a sunny window in the house. When the weather becomes warm out of doors, gradually harden them by exposing them to the air. When all danger of frost is past, set out in the open and water until the plants are established. Choose a cloudy day if possible. Set plants three feet apart and an inch or two deeper than they were in seed bed.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	Lb.
June Pink, early round, purplish pink.....	.05	.25	.90	1.75	3.25
Chalk's Early Jewel, early, scarlet red .....	.05	.25	.90	1.75	3.25
Earliana, early bright scarlet, smooth .....	.05	.25	.90	1.70	3.00
Bonnie Best, early, bright red, solid .....	.05	.25	.95	1.80	3.50
John Baer, round, bright scarlet, productive..	.05	.25	.95	1.80	3.50
Livingston's Beauty, smooth, glossy crimson	.05	.25	.85	1.55	2.90
New Stone, deep scarlet, canning sort.....	.05	.25	.90	1.70	3.00
Dwarf Stone, bright red, large, very solid....	.05	.25	.90	1.75	3.25
Dwarf Champion, purplish pink, tree .....	.05	.25	.95	1.80	3.50
Ponderosa, purplish red, late .....	.05	.40	1.10	2.25	4.25
Golden Queen, large yellow .....	.05	.30	1.10	2.00	3.75

SMALL FRUITED VARIETIES

Red Cherry, small, bright scarlet .....	.05	.35	1.25	2.40	4.00
Red Pear, pear shaped .....	.05	.35	1.25	2.40	4.50
Yellow Plum, oblong, small .....	.05	.35	1.25	2.40	4.50
Yellow pear, pear shaped, yellow .....	.05	.35	1.25	2.40	4.50
Husk, or ground cherry .....	.05	.35	1.25	2.40	4.50

TURNIP

Culture—If an early crop is desired, the seed should be sown as early as the ground can be prepared, or if a late fall crop is desired, sow the seed in July or August. For market use seed should be sown in drills 12 inches apart, or 30 to 36 inches if horse cultivation is practised. For the early crop plants should be 2½ to 3 inches apart, or if the large late varieties are planted, 5 to 6 inches between the plants will give the roots plenty of room for their development. Cover the seeds from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep. When broadcasting is practised for the late crop, seed should be planted at the rate of about 2 pounds to the acre, covering it with a rake or fine-toothed cultivator. Turnips become tough and strong during the hot weather, and the sowings should be so regulated that they will become fit for use either early in the summer or late autumn.



	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	Lb.
White Egg, early, egg shaped, sweet .....	.05	.10	.25	.40	.70
Pomeranean White Globe, large .....	.05	.10	.25	.40	.70
Purple Top Strap Leaf, flat, purple top tender .....	.05	.10	.25	.40	.70
Purple Top White Globe, large purple top, sweet .....	.05	.10	.25	.40	.70
Seven Top, for greens only .....	.05	.15	.50	.90	1.50

YELLOW FLESH VARIETIES

Amber Globe, yellow, green top, late.....	.05	.10	.35	.55	.90
Golden Ball, globe shaped, bright yellow.....	.05	.10	.35	.55	.90
Cow Horn, long, white .....	.05	.10	.35	.55	.90

Special prices for quantity—ask for price.

RUTABAGAS

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	Lb.
Bangholm Purple Top Yellow, large, oblong yellow flesh	\$.05	.10	.30	.50	.85

Plant Turnips for Stock.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

We carry a complete line of vegetable plants and roots in season. These are ready as follows: Early cabbage and cauliflower plants in April; tomatoes, peppers, egg plants and celery in May; late cabbage and cauliflower and sweet potato plants in June.

Asparagus, rhubarb and sage roots can be had in March.

Let us quote delivered prices.

FLOWER SEEDS

While some seeds need special treatment, the following general rules will apply to all. Make the surface of the soil as fine, smooth and level as possible; do not plant when the ground is wet; cover each lot of seeds to a uniform depth, which should not be more than four or six times the diameter of the seed; press the soil firmly over the seed; plant in rows so that the starting plants can be seen easily; thin out the young plants to prevent crowding and keep entirely free from weeds.

Real fine seeds, as a rule, should be pressed into the soil with a board and then a dusting of light soil added. Sweet peas may be planted from two to four inches deep.

Where flower seeds are priced for the half-ounce for 50c or more, we will sell a quarter ounce at half-ounce rate plus 5c. Where priced less than 50c for half-ounce, we will not sell, by weight, smaller quantities than half ounce.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE

KEY

1—	Should be started indoors or in hotbeds.
2—	May be sown outdoors after danger of frost is over.
3—	Sow outdoors early in the spring.
4—	Sow indoors to secure early bloom.

T, signifies tender; H, hardy.

ANNUALS

		Pkt.	½-oz.	Oz.
H-	3—Alyssum, Little Gem (Carpet of Snow), dwarf, white	\$.05	.30	.50
H-	3—Alyssum, Sweet—border plant, color white, fragrant .....	.05	.15	.30
H-	2—Amaranthus Caudatus—blood red .....	.05	.15	.30
H-	2—Amaranthus Tricolor—leaves red, yellow and green .....	.05	.20	.35
T-2-4	Antirrhinum—tall, white .....	.05	.40	.75
T-2-4	Antirrhinum—tall, yellow .....	.05	.40	.75
T-2-4	Antirrhinum—tall, pink .....	.05	.40	.75
T-2-4	Antirrhinum—tall, scarlet .....	.05	.40	.75
T-2-4	Antirrhinum—tall, mixed colors .....	.05	.35	.65
T-2-4	Antirrhinum—dwarf, orange red .....	.05	.40	.75
T-2-4	Antirrhinum—dwarf, yellow .....	.05	.40	.75
T-2-4	Antirrhinum—dwarf, white .....	.05	.40	.75
T-2-4	Antirrhinum—dwarf, blush pink .....	.05	.40	.75
T-2-4	Antirrhinum—dwarf, mixed colors .....	.05	.35	.65
H-1-2	Aster, Crego—Pink .....	.10	1.00	1.75
H-1-2	Aster, Crego—White .....	.10	1.00	1.75
H-1-2	Aster, Crego—crimson .....	.10	1.00	1.75
H-1-2	Aster, Crego—lavender .....	.10	1.00	1.75
H-1-2	Aster, Crego—purple .....	.10	1.00	1.75
H-1-2	Aster, Crego—Mixed, giant petals, curled and twisted, long stems .....	.10	.90	1.50
H-1-2	Aster, Good Mixed—bedding or border, colors mixed .....	.05	.60	1.00
T-1-2	Balsam, Double Camelia flowered—mixed .....	.05	.35	.60
T-1-2	Balsam, Double Mixed—border or bedding plant .....	.05	.35	.50

IT IS NOT THE PRICE BUT QUALITY THAT COUNTS.

ANNUALS—Continued

	Pkt.	½-oz.	Oz.
H- 1—Calendula, Mixed—bedding or pots .....	.05	.15	.25
H-4-3—Calliopsis, Mixed—bedding or border .....	.05	.20	.75
H- 3—Candytuft, Mixed—border or bedding .....	.05	.15	.25
H- 3—Candytuft, large, pure white .....	.05	.15	.30
H- 2—Carnation, Marguerite—double mixed .....	.10	1.00	1.75
T- 2—Castor Bean, Large Red—foliage plant .....	.05		.10
H-4-3—Centaurea Candidissima (Dusty Miller) .....	.10	3.50	6.00
H-4-3—Centaurea Cyanus (Bachelor's Button) blue, single .....	.05	.20	.35
H-4-3—Centaurea Cyanus, Mixed (Bachelor's Button), border .....	.05	.20	.35
H- 2—Centaurea Imperialis, Mixed .....	.10	.30	.50
H-4-3—Chrysanthemum, Annual Mixed—bedding, single .....	.05	.30	.50
H-4-3—Cornflower, Double—blue .....	.05	.25	.40
H- 3—Cosmos, Early Flowering—large white .....	.05	.20	.35
H- 3—Cosmos, Early Flowering—large, pink .....	.05	.20	.35
H- 3—Cosmos, Early Flowering—large crimson .....	.05	.20	.35
H- 3—Cosmos, Early Flowering, Mixed, bedding.....	.05	.15	.30
H- 3—Cosmos, Giant—mixed colors, late .....	.05	.15	.25
H-4-3—Coxcomb, Dwarf Mixed—bedding .....	.10	.70	1.50
H-4-3—Coxcomb, Feathered, Mixed—bedding, tall .....	.10	1.25	2.00
T-1-2—Dahlia, Double, Mixed—background .....	.10	.90	1.50
T-4-2—Dahlia, Single, Mixed—background .....	.10	.75	1.25
H- 3—Four-o'Clock, Mixed—border .....	.05	.10	.15
H- 3—Gaillardia, Single, Mixed—bedding or border .....	.05	.20	.35
H- 3—Gaillardia, Double, Mixed—bedding or border .....	.05	.25	.50
T- 1—Geranium, Single, Mixed .....	.10	.80	1.25
T- 1—Geranium, Double Mixed .....	.10	1.00	2.00
H- 1—Globe Amaranth, Candatus, Mixed (Ever- lasting)—bedding .....	.05	.15	.25
H- 3—Gypsophila, Elegans—white, dwarf .....	.05	.25	.50
T-4-3—Heliotrope—sweet scented, mixed colors .....	.10	.90	1.50
T- 2—Hollyhock, Annual, Single, Mixed, background .....	.05	.35	.65
T- 2—Hollyhock, Annual—double mixed .....	.10	.60	1.00
H-2-4—Ice Plant—dwarf trailing, flowers white .....	.05	.35	.60
H- 3—Job's Tears (Everlasting)—ornamental grass .....	.05	.10	.15
H-4-3—Larkspur, Double, Tall, Mixed—bedding .....	.05	.30	.50
H-4-3—Larkspur, Double, Dwarf, Mixed—bedding .....	.05	.20	.35
H-1-2—Linum—bedding, color bright red .....	.05	.15	.25
H-1-3—Lobelia—mixed .....	.10	.60	1.00
H-2-4—Marigold, French, Double, Dwarf—bedding or border, color brown .....	.05	.20	.30
H-2-4—Marigold, African, Double, Tall, bedding or background, color yellow .....	.05	.20	.35
H-4-2—Mignonette, Machet—Golden giant .....	.05	.40	.75
H-2-4—Mignonette, Sweet—bedding and border, color white .....	.05		
H- 2—Mimosa Pudica—sensitive plant .....	.05	.15	.25
T-3-4—Mimulus Moschatus—Musk plant .....	.05	.35	.75
H-4-3—Mourning Bride, Mixed, Scabiosa, bedding or border .....	.10	1.50	2.50
H- 3—Nigella, Mixed—bedding .....	.05	.40	.70
T-4-3—Nicotiana Affinis—bedding, color white .....	.05	.15	.20
T-4-3—Nicotiana Sanderae—pink .....	.05	.20	.35
T-4-3—Petunia, Striped and Blotcher, Single Mixed .....	.05	.30	.50
		.60	1.00

SEND IN YOUR LIST FOR QUOTATIONS.

ANNUALS—Continued

	Pkt.	½-oz.	Oz.
T-4-3—Petunia, special mixture .....	.05	.70	1.25
H-4-3—Phlox, Drummondii, Mixed—bedding .....	.05	.50	.80
H-4-3—Phlox, Star—mixed .....	.05	.70	1.25
H-4-2—Pinks, Chinensis, Double China, Mixed—bedding .....	.05	.30	.60
H-4-2—Pinks, Imperialis, Double, mixed .....	.05	.40	.75
H-4-2—Pinks, Chinensis, Single China, mixed .....	.05	.30	.50
H- 3—Poppy, Flanders, Single Scarlet .....	.05	.25	.45
H- 3—Poppy, California—bedding, color orange .....	.05	.15	.30
H- 3—Poppy, Glaucum—Tulip, scarlet .....	.05	.30	.50
H- 3—Poppy, Double Carnation Flowered—mixed .....	.05	.20	.35
H- 3—Poppy, Escholtzia—mixed .....	.05	.15	.25
H- 3—Poppy, Paeony Flowered—mixed .....	.05	.30	.50
H- 3—Poppy, Shirley, Mixed—bedding, 15 inches.....	.05	.30	.50
H- 3—Poppy, Single and Double, mixed—bedding.....	.05	.15	.25
T-4-2—Portulaca, Double Mixed—border or bedding.....	.10	1.50	2.50
T-4-2—Portulaca, Single Mixed—border or bedding .....	.05	.35	.60
H- 2—Primula (Primrose)—mixed colors .....	.10	1.25	2.00
T-4-2—Salpiglossis, Mixed—bedding or border .....	.05	.70	1.25
H-4-3—Stocks, Ten Weeks, Mixed—bedding .....	.10	1.00	1.75
H- 2—Sunflower, Fancy Mixed—background .....	.05	.10	.15
H- 3—Sweet Sultan—sweet scented, mixed colors .....	.05	.30	.50
H- 2—Sweet Sultan, Yellow .....	.05	.30	.50
T-2-3—Sweet William, Single, Mixed .....	.05	.30	.55
H- 2—Schizanthus, Mixed—Butterfly Flower .....	.05	.30	.50
T-4-3—Wallflower, Single, Mixed .....	.05	.15	.25
T- 3—Zinnia, Elegans, Dwarf, Double Mixed—bedding .....	.05	.30	.60
T- 3—Zinnia, Elegans—tall mixed .....	.05	.25	.50
T- 3—Zinnia, Dwarf—dark scarlet .....	.05	.40	.75
T- 3—Zinnia, Dwarf, Double—Scarlet .....	.05	.40	.75
T- 3—Zinnia, Dwarf, Rose .....	.05	.40	.75
T- 3—Zinnia, New Zebra—bedding .....	.10	.35	.75
T- 3—Zinnia, Red Riding Hood—small flower .....	.05	.40	.75
T- 3—Zinnia, Tall, Double—burnt orange.....	.05	.40	.75
T- 3—Zinnia, Tall, Double—crimson .....	.05	.40	.75
T- 3—Zinnia, Tall, Double—yellow .....	.05	.40	.75

ANNUAL CLIMBERS

T- 2—Balloon Vine—flowers white .....	.05	.30	.50
T- 2—Balsam Apple—apple shaped fruit .....	.05	.25	.45
T- 2—Balsam Pear—pear shaped fruit .....	.05	.25	.45
T- 2—Bean, Scarlet Runner—flower scarlet, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c .....	.05	.....	.10
T- 2—Bean, Hyacinth, rapid climber—mixed colors	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c	.05	.10
T- 2—Canary Bird Flower—flowers yellow .....	.05	.15	.25
T- 2—Cobaea Scandens—purple flowers .....	.05	.25	.40
T- 2—Cypress Vine—slender, mixed colors .....	.05	.20	.35
T- 2—Cardinal Climber—rapid growth .....	.10	1.25	2.00
T- 3—Gourds, Dipper .....	.05	.10	.15
T- 3—Gourds, Nest Egg .....	.05	.10	.15
T- 3—Gourds, Dish Cloth .....	.05	.10	.15
T- 3—Gourds, mixed	2 oz. for 25c	.05	.10
H- 2—Japanese Hop, variegated leaves .....	.05	.25	.45
H-4-2—Kudzu Vine, flowers red, fragrant .....	.05	.30	.50
H- 3—Morning Glory, tall mixed	2 oz. for 25c	.05	.10

WE BUY THE BEST—DO YOU?

ANNUAL CLIMBERS—Continued

H- 3—Morning Glory, Japanese mixed, large flowering	.05	.15	.25
T- 2—Morning Glory, Blue 2 oz. for 35c	.05	.10	.20
H- 3—Moonflower, white, flowers large .....	.05	.20	.35
H- 3—Moonflower, blue, flowers large .....	.05	.35	.60
H-4-3—Wild Cucumber .....	.05	.10	.15

PERENNIAL

	Pkt.	½-oz.	Oz.
H-4-3—Aquilegia Coerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—color blue .....	.10	.....	.....
H-3-4—Bellis Perennis—English daisy, double mixed.....	.10	1.50	2.50
H- 3—Canterbury Bells—mixed colors .....	.10	.90	1.50
H-4-3—Coreopsis Lanceolata—bedding, color yellow.....	.05	.15	.25
T-1-3—Daisy, Shasta, mixed—bedding .....	.10	1.50	.....
H-1-3—Delphinium, Larkspur—mixed colors .....	.10	.80	1.00
H-1-3—Forget-Me-Not .....	.10	.40	.75
H-4-3—Forget-Me-Not, Myosotis—blue, dwarf .....	.10	.60	1.00
H-4-3—Foxglove, Digitalis—massing .....	.05	.30	.60
H- 3—Gypsophila Paniculata (Baby's Breath) .....	.10	.50	1.00
T-4-3—Pansy—Giant Flowering, mixed ½ oz. \$2.00	.15	4.25	8.00
T-4-3—Pansy, Good, Mixed—hardy biennial, border or bedding .....	.05	.90	1.50
T-4-3—Pansy, Trimardeau, Mixed ½ oz. \$1.25	.10	2.50	4.00
T-4-3—Pansy, Trimardeau, White ½-oz. 1.75	.10	3.00	5.00
T-4-3—Pansy, Trimardeau, Black ½ oz. 1.75	.10	3.00	5.00
T-4-3—Pansy, Trimardeau, Yellow ½ oz. 1.75	.10	3.00	5.00
T-4-3—Pansy, Trimardeau, Purple ½ oz. 1.75	.10	3.00	5.00
T-4-3—Pansy, Trimardeau, Bronze ½ oz. 1.75	.10	3.00	5.00
T-4-3—Pansy, Our Masterpiece, mixed ½ oz. 2.50	.25	.....	.....
H-4-3—Pinks, Plumarius, clove or garden—single mixed .....	.10	.35	.60
H-4-3—Poppy, Oriental Hybrid—scarlet .....	.10	1.50	2.50
H-4-3—Sweet William—double, mixed .....	.05	.40	.75
H-4-3—Sweet William—single, mixed .....	.05	.40	.75
T-4-2—Verbena, Mammoth, mixed, bedding .....	.10	.85	1.50
T-4-2—Verbena, Mammoth—white .....	.10	1.25	2.00
T-4-2—Verbena, Mammoth—pink .....	.10	1.25	2.00
T-4-2—Verbena, Mammoth—blue .....	.10	1.25	2.00
T-4-2—Verbena, Mammoth—yellow .....	.10	1.25	2.00
H-4-3—Violets, Sweet—blue .....	.10	1.35	2.50
T- 1—Wallflower, Double Mixed—bedding .....	.10	1.25	2.25
T- 1—Wallflower, Single, Mixed—bedding .....	.05	.20	.35

NASTURTIUM**Tall or Dwarf, Mixed Colors**

Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼ Lb., 35c; ½ Lb., 60c; Lb., \$1.00.

SWEET PEAS

Any ordinary garden soil will suit Sweet Peas, though a good, rich loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure in it, is the ideal soil for raising good plants that will produce plenty of blossoms.

The ground should be well drained and be of such nature that water will not stand and cause the roots to rot.

Late sowing produces rank growth of vines, but very few flowers.

Remember, in order to have long, straight stems you must train your Sweet Peas.

OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS—LET US QUOTE DELIVERED PRICE

SWEET PEAS - Continued

The majority of the blue and lavender colored Sweet Peas produce small, shriveled looking seeds of a mottled appearance, which, by the novice, may be regarded as inferior quality, yet it is simply the nature of the variety. Some varieties are very slow in germinating, owing to a very hard seed coat, which prevents the moisture getting into the seed for a long time; these may be soaked in water twenty-four hours before planting.

Wrinkled and some white varieties, will rot in the ground if the season is cold and wet.

Sweet Peas are gross feeders; liquid manure may be applied in a weak state, but not until the first blossoms appear. Nitrate of Soda acts as a stimulant, but use sparingly. Bone dust will also hasten the time of flowering. A dusting of Muriate of Potash will help to increase the size of the flowers.

Flowers must be picked off every day; the more you cut the longer the vines will continue to bloom.

Trench deeply, use fertilizer liberally, stake quickly, water freely and pick blossoms promptly. If you follow the above instructions you are sure of success.

STANDARD GRANDIFLORA VARIETIES

The Grandiflora named varieties are of good colors and have many distinct shades. All are large flowering and best of their class. They are excellent for planting in quantities where color effect is wanted. We omit the names, but give distinct colors separate, as follows:

White	Maroon	Purple	Rose
Scarlet	Lavender	Salmon	Red
Pink	Blue	Yellow	Variegated

Mixtures

Grandiflora Varieties, Mixed—Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; 2 Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb., 50c; Lb., \$1.00.

Everlasting Peas

Perennial Mixed—Climber. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., \$1.20.

SPENCER VARIETIES

The choicest of the popular varieties.

Named Varieties

Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 15c; Oz., 25c. Prices Include Postage.

White

King White—Large, pure white.

Cream Grounds—Tinted

Constance Oliver—Pink on cream back ground.

Mrs. Beardmore—Buff ground, edged pink.

Yellow

Primrose Spencer—Primrose or creamy yellow.

Pink and White

Dainty Spencer—White ground with pink edges.

Delicate Rose and Blush Pink

Elfrida Pearson—Large pale pink, margins tinged salmon.

OUR NAMED VARIETIES OF SWEET PEAS ARE THE VERY BEST.

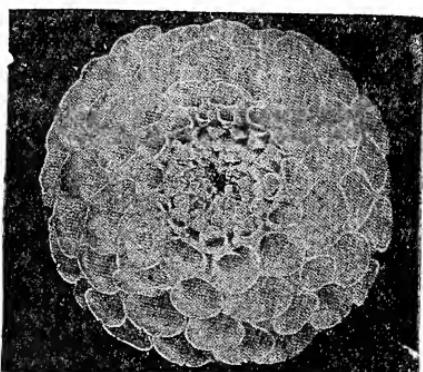
Pink Shades**Enchantress**—Pure pink.**Barbara**—A fine salmon.**Countess Spencer**—Soft rose-pink, slightly darker edges.**Florence Morse Spencer**—Blush pink.**Hercules**—Mammoth rosy pink.**Illuminator**—Rich salmon pink.**Red Shades****Maud Holmes**—Intense scarlet-crimson. Perfectly sunproof.**Thomas Stevenson**—A rich flaming orange-scarlet.**King Edward Spencer**—Deep rich crimson.**Sincerity**—Scarlet cerise.**Maroon****King Manuel**—Chocolate maroon.**Lavender Shades****Agricola**—Blush lilac.**Masterpiece**—Lavender.**Florence Nightingale**—Blush lavender.**Asta Ohn**—Large lavender flowers, slightly flushed with pink.**Lavender George Herbert**—Pure lavender.**Blue and Purple Shades****Florence Norton Spencer**—Clear pale-blue.**Royal Purple**—Rich royal purple.**Mixtures****Spencer Named Varieties, Mixed** (Containing each of above varieties)—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz., 15c; Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb., \$1.75; Lb., \$3.25.**Superb Spencer Mixed** (Bought mixed from growers)—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz.,10c; Oz., 20c; 2 Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb., \$1.10; Lb., \$2.00.**DAHLIAS**

Prices include postage.

Except where priced differently, each, 20c; doz., \$2.00, post-paid. Six at the dozen rate.

Large bulbs do not always produce the largest flowers, some of the grandest flowers come from small bulbs.

Dahlia Culture—Choose a sunny spot, if possible, and spade well; do not use too much manure for a small quantity goes far with the dahlia; then lay the root on its side about 4 inches from the surface. In covering, be sure to have the soil packed firmly about the tubers or roots; plant only when the soil is dry, then water sparingly.

**Dahlia****DECORATIVE****Delice**—Its beautiful soft, yet lively color, a glowing rose-pink. Height 4 feet. Price, 25c each.**Mrs. Linder**—Creamy white, shading to blush pink. Height, 4 feet.**Moonbeam**—An immense flower. One of the best yellows. Height, 3 feet. Price, 25c each.**Eugene Teele**—A very deep scarlet. Height, 5 feet.**Mrs. Hartong**—Color, light fawn, suffused with pink. Height, 5 feet.**Manzanola**—Intense vivid red. Height, 4 feet.**Lavender Beauty**—A clear, soft lavender shade. Height, 4 feet.

DAHLIAS--Continued

SHOW DAHLIAS

Robert Broomfield--Pure white, free bloomer. Height 4 feet.
Grand Duke Alexis--An immense white flower shaded with delicate lavender. Height, 4 feet. Price, each, 25c.
Golden Treasure--A beautiful burnt orange color. Height, 3 feet.
Miss Dodd--Purest yellow. Height, 3 feet.
A. D. Livoni--Rich pink. Height, 3 feet.
Bon Ton--Deep garnet red, sometimes tipped and streaked with white. Height 4 feet.
Frank Smith--Rich dark maroon. Generally tipped with pure white, shaded into pink. Height, 5 feet.
D. M. Moore--Velvety maroon, nearly black. Height 3 feet. Price, each 25c.
Purple Gem--Rich, royal purple. Height, 4 feet.
Manzanita--Clear, rich, lavender. Height, 4 feet. Price, 25c.

CACTUS

Country Girl--Base of petals golden yellow, suffused with salmon rose. Flowers very large and perfect. Height, 3 feet. Price, each 25c.
Mrs. Ferdinand Jeffries--Probably the largest Cactus Dahlia ever grown. Color, deep velvety red. Height, 3 feet. Price, each 50c.
Perle De Lyon--A large Cactus. Pure white flower. Height, 3 feet. Price, each, 25c.
Gen. Buller--Cardinal with crimson shading. Each petal tipped with pinkish white. Stems 3 feet long.
Lenan--Amber pink. Height, 3 feet.
Mrs. Chas. Turner--Bright lemon yellow. Height 4 feet.
Gabriel--Color, scarlet to creamy white, often striped scarlet and white. Height, 3 feet.
Amos Perry--Bright scarlet. Height, 3 feet.
Uncle Tom--Maroon approaching black. Height, 3 feet.

SINGLE DAHLIA

Twentieth Century--It is a rosy crimson, tipped with white, and has a white band around the disc. Height, 5 feet.

GLADIOLIUS

Prices include postage.

Good cultivation is desired, but heavy fertilizing should be avoided.

Large bulbs do not always produce the grandest flowers. Medium size bulbs give the best results.

	Per doz.	100
America , beautiful flesh pink, large spike	\$.50	\$3.50
Augusta , white with blush throat .....	.50	3.50
Baron Hulot , dark royal purple, very popular .....	.75	5.00
Brenchleyensis , vermillion scarlet; standard .....	.50	3.50
Chicago White , quite early, white with lavender in throat.....	1.00	....
Giant Pink (Independence), very large, clear pink	1.00	7.00
Mrs. Francis King , intense pink, or light red.....	.50	3.50
Mrs. Frank Pendleton , large, salmon pink.....	1.25	8.00
Niagara , creamy shade turning to a beautiful canary yellow....	1.35	....
Panama , lavender pink, large; a favorite.....	1.00	....
Peace , beautiful white with pale lilac markings	1.25	....
Schwaben , this is the latest and grandest Gladiola yet. It is almost a clear canary yellow; each, 15c	1.50	....
Princeps , dark pink turning to rich crimson; large	1.25	....

MIXED GLADIOLUS

Select Mixed, including above named varieties .....	.50	3.25
Choice Mixed .....	.40	3.00

ALL ARE POSTPAID.

FALL BULBS

TULIPS, HYACINTHS, NARCISSUS, CROCUS, ETC.

Can supply in the fall. Price list upon request.

FIELD SEEDS**PURE, LIVE SEEDS HELP TO MAKE BIG CROPS**

The actual planting value of a lot of seeds is determined by multiplying the percentage of purity by the percentage of germination of pure seed. If purity test is 99%, germination test 93%, the actual planting is 92%. In this case for every 100 pounds sown, one would sow but 92 pounds of good seed. Figure out these percentages yourself. You will find that high priced seed is usually the cheapest.

WE CLEAN AND TEST ALL OUR SEEDS.

TRUKESTAN ALFALFA—GRIMM'S ALFALFA—NATIVE ALFALFA

We carry a complete line of the different varieties of GRAINS, GRASSES, CLOVER, SORGHUMS, MILLETS, and other field seeds, including HUBAM SWEET CLOVER, the new white blossom annual sweet clover.

All Field Seeds at Market Price. Samples and Prices upon Request.
ASK FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON FIELD SEEDS.

WHEN SHIPPED IN SEAMLESS SACKS, WE CHARGE 60c EACH, EXTRA.

CLOVERS

ALFALFA, OR LUCERNE—We aim to carry both irrigated and dry land grown. Sow broadcast from 18 to 22 lbs., and drilled from 15 to 20 lbs. to an acre.

SWEET CLOVER—Sow either in fall or spring and about 20 lbs. of the hulled seed and 25 lbs. of the un-hulled seed to an acre.

RED CLOVER—Sow 12 to 15 lbs. to an acre.

ALSIKE, OR HYBRID CLOVER—For pasture purpose use 4 pounds Red Clover, 2 pounds Alsike, and 10 pounds of Timothy to an acre. Sown by itself use from 5 to 8 lbs.

WHITE, OR DUTCH CLOVER—Sow 6 to 8 lbs. to an acre. For lawns 10 to 12 lbs. to an acre.

GRASSES

Ask for delivered prices in large lots.

AWNLESS BROME GRASS (Bromus Inermis)—As a grass mixture sow as follows: Brome grass, 10 lbs.; Orchard grass, 8 lbs.; Meadow Fescue, 8 lbs.; Red Clover from 1 to 2 lbs. The above is for an acre. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to an acre.

BERMUDA GRASS—Sow 3 to 5 lbs. to an acre.

CREEPING BENT GRASS—Sow 10 to 15 lbs. to an acre.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—Sow, per acre, for pasture, 30 to 40 lbs.; for lawns, 80 to 100 lbs. 1 lb. for lawn, will cover 150 square feet.

THE "PUEBLO" LAWN MIXTURE—If blue grass is difficult to get started, then use our "Pueblo" Lawn Mixture.

RAISE THRIFTY CHICKS—Feed "Wonder Worker" Buttermilk Mash.

GRASSES—Continued

MEADOW FESCUE, OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS—Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

JOHNSON GRASS—Sow 10 lbs. to an acre.

ORCHARD GRASS—Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS—Sow 30 to 40 lbs. to an acre. For lawns, 60 to 75 lbs. to an acre.

RED TOP—Sow 15 to 18 lbs. to an acre.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS—Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre.

TIMOTHY—Sow 12 to 15 lbs. to an acre.

SUDAN GRASS—It may be planted in cultivated rows at the rate of 5 to 6 pounds per acre, or broadcast 10 to 20 pounds per acre.

FORAGE PLANTS

Ask for prices on larger lots.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—Sow 8 to 10 pounds per acre broadcast.

SAND VETCH—Sow 30 lbs. per acre, with oats or barley, or during August or September with Rye.

THOUSAND HEADED KALE—Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

NON-SACCHARINE SORGHUMS

Prices fluctuate. Ask for prices on large lots.

THEY STAND DRY WEATHER

For grain the seed should be planted in rows and cultivated like corn. This will require about 5 pounds per acre. For fodder 25 to 50 pounds should be sown, either broadcast or in drills.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN—

PINK KAFFIR CORN—

FETERITA—

DWARF MILO—

JERUSALEM CORN—

RED KAFFIR CORN—

SCHROCK KAFFIR—

YELLOW MILO MAIZE—

SHALLU—

SUGAR CANE, OR SORGHUM

Makes good fodder if sown as late as middle of July. If intended for hay, the seed should be sown thickly; broadcast 50 to 75 pounds per acre; if in drills 40 to 60 pounds will be required. When sown as a crop for seed, sow in drills 3 feet apart, 6 to 10 pounds per acre.

RED TOP, OR SUMAC CANE—

ORANGE—

EARLY AMBER—

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON

CANE—

BROOM CORN

OKLAHOMA DWARF—Plant in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and 6 to 10 inches apart in the rows; 6 to 10 pounds to an acre.

MILLET

If sown in drills from 15 to 20 pounds per acre is required, and from 30 to 40 pounds if sown broadcast.

GERMAN—

SIBERIAN—

JAPANESE MILLET—

COMMON MILLET—

MANITOBA, OR HOG—

SAMPLES OF FIELD SEEDS UPON REQUEST.

TESTED FIELD CORN

Sow 8 lbs. small kernel and 10 lbs. large kernel varieties.

AUSTRALIAN WHITE FLINT—(90 days.)

SWADLEY—(90 days.)

COLORADO YELLOW DENT—(90 days.)

MOUNTAIN YELLOW DENT—(90 days.)

IOWA GOLD MINE—(90 days.)

IOWA SILVER MINE—(90 days.)

MINNESOTA NO. 13—(90 to 95 days.)

IMPROVED LEAMING—(90 days.)

EUREKA ENSILAGE—

GRAIN**OATS**

Sow 65 to 75 pounds to the acre. On dry land from 40 to 45 pounds to an acre.

SWEDISH SELECT—
RED RUST PROOF—

NEW KHERSON—

SPRING WHEAT

Sow 60 to 80 pounds per acre on irrigated land; 40 to 45 pounds on dry land.

DEFIANCE—
MACARONI—

MARQUIS—

WINTER WHEAT

Sow 30 to 40 pounds on dry land.

TURKEY RED—

KANRED—

BARLEY

Sow 60 to 90 lbs. per acre; on dry land, 40 to 50 lbs.

BALD, OR HULLESS—
WINTER—

CALIFORNIA, OR FEED BARLEY—
SUCCESS

SPELTZ, OR EMMER

Sow 70 to 80 lbs per acre; on dry land 40 to 50 lbs.

SPRING EMMER—

WINTER EMMER—

RYE

Sow 60 to 80 pounds per acre; on dry land 30 to 40 lbs.

SPRING RYE—

FALL, OR WINTER RYE—

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS

BUCKWHEAT, JAPANESE—Sow from 30 to 50 lbs. to an acre.

FLAX SEED—Sow 30 to 40 lbs. per acre.

SUNFLOWER, RUSSIAN—Plant three pounds of seed per acre.

FIELD BEANS

Sow, small seeded varieties, 30 to 40 pounds per acre; large seeded varieties, 50 to 60 pounds per acre.

PINTO, OR MEXICAN—

WHITE MEXICAN—

SOJA, OR SOY—

WHITE NAVY—

TEPARY—

CASTOR OIL BEAN—

RED KIDNEY—

SPECIAL PRICES ON QUANTITIES.

FIELD PEAS

COLORADO STOCK OR FIELD—When sown for seed use 50 to 60 pounds per acre; for hay, 90 to 100 pounds per acre.

WHIP-POOR-WILL COW PEAS—Sow 60 to 90 pounds per acre.

EARLY BLACK EYE—

PEANUTS

They should be planted in rows 28 to 36 inches apart and from 9 to 16 inches apart in the row. It takes from 10 to 12 pounds of nuts and from 25 to 30 pounds in the shell to plant an acre.

SPANISH—

WHITE JUMBO—

SEED POTATOES

Market Price.

EARLY OHIO—

MAMMOTH PEARL—

PEACHBLOW—

FERTILIZER

THE "EVERGREEN" LAWN DRESSING—100 lbs. will cover 2,000 square feet. 10 lbs., 50c.; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.75.

FINE BONE MEAL—For roses, shrubs, sweet peas, etc. 5 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs., 45c; 25 lbs., \$1.00.

VEGETABLE GROWER—Suitable for garden crops. 25 lbs. sack, \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE—50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.00.

NITRATE OF SODA—1 lb., 15c; 2 lbs. for 25c

MURIATE OF POTASH, ACID PHOSPHATE, LAND PLASTER—Latest prices upon request.

INSECTIDES

Arsenate of Lead, Arsenate of Calcium, Bordeaux Mixture, Lime and Sulphur, Paris Green—All in dry powdered form, subject to market price. Latest price upon request.

Black Leaf "40"—1-oz. bottle, 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. can, \$1.25; 2 lb. can., \$3.25.

Blue Vitriol—1-lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.70.

Formaldehyde—16 oz. bottle, 60c.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap, in 15c and 25c packages.

Sulphur, powdered, 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 80c.

Slug Shot (Hammonds)—5-lb. package, 75c; 10 lb. pkg., \$1.25.

Fish Oil Soap—Dissolve 2 oz. soap to gallon of water. Pound pkg., 20c.

Tobacco Dust—1 lb., 10c; 5 lbs. for 40c.

Hofstra—A non-poisonous insecticide, for household bugs, flies and poultry pests. Loaded guns, 15c each; also 30c, 60c, \$1.20 packages.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Moe's Round Baby Chick Feeder
No. 11, 6 inches in diameter, 8 holes, each, 20c.

No. 12, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, 12 holes, each 30c.

Sanitary Feed Trough.
Can be used for feed, wet mash, or water; top can be removed.



No. 21, Sanitary Feed Trough, 12 inches long, each	\$.55
No. 22, Sanitary Feed Trough, 18 inches long, each	.75
No. 23, Sanitary Feed Trough, 24 inches long, each	1.00

FOR EGG RESULTS FEED "WONDER WORKER" MASH.

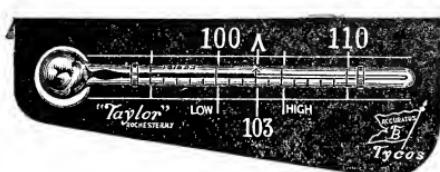
No. 55, Single Feed Trough, each .....	.40
No. 58, Double Feed Trough, each .....	.55
No. 59, Double Feed Trough, each .....	.70
No. 60, Double Feed Trough, each .....	.85
Star Fountain, fits any Mason jar ,each .....	.10
Grit and Shell Boxes, two compartment, each .....	.50
Grit and Shell Boxes, three compartment, each	1.15
Grit and Shell Boxes, four compartment, each	1.50
Bottom Fill Fountains, two piece fount, 1 qt. size, each .....	.45
Bottom Fill Fountain, two piece fount, 2 qt. size, each .....	.55
Improved Wall Fountain, 2 qt., each .....	.70
Earthen Fountain, one piece, $\frac{1}{4}$ gal. size, each .....	.25
Earthen Fountain, one piece, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. size, each .....	.30
Earthen Fountain, one piece, 1 gal. size, each .....	.35
Dry Mash Hopper, No. 35, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, each	1.75
Dry Mash Hopper, No. 36, 12 inches wide, each	2.25
Dry Mash Hopper, No. 37, 24 in. wide	3.25
Non-Freezing Sanitary Fountains, cannot freeze; 2 gallon size.....	4.50
3 gallon size, \$5.25; 5 gallon size	5.75

LEG BANDS

Celluloid Spiral, 12 for 15c; 25 for 30c; 50 for 50c; 100 for 85c.	
Champion, Aluminum, flat, adjustable, 12 for 15c; 25 for 30c; 50 for 50c; 100 for 85c.	
Adjustable Aluminum, raised numbers, 12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 50 for 45c; 100 for 75c.	
Victor, large colored figures, best for show room; 12 for 50c; 25 for \$1.00.	

**CHICKEN MARKERS**

Rogers' Poultry Punch, postpaid, each 35c.

**THERMOMETERS**

All Postpaid.

Incubator, "Tycos," Triangle, \$.80	
Incubator, "Tycos," Triangle certified	1.00
Hygrometer, "Tycos,"	2.00
Wire for holding incubator thermometers, each .....	.15
Brooder Thermometers, mounted, "Reach Easy" .....	.75
Brooder Thermometer, unmounted .....	.55
Tycos Special Dairy Thermometer	1.00
Extra Hygrometer Wicks, each .....	.15

NEST EGGS

Porcelain, each 5c; dozen .....	.55c
Medicated, each 10c; dozen	\$1.00

FUMIGATING CANDLES

Sulphur, (by mail 5c each extra) each 15c; dozen	\$1.50
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SMOKE FLAVOR FOR CURING MEATS

Lee's, 12-oz. bottle, each 50c; 32-oz. bottle, each	\$1.00
Deem's Meat Smoker, very reliable, pint bottles	\$1.00

EGG CARTONS

EAGLE, 3x4, holds 12 eggs, 12 for 15c; 25 for 30c; 100 for	\$1.00
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"RELIABLE" CHICK FOOD, A GRAIN FEED FOR LITTLE CHICKS.

PARCEL POST EGG BOXES

1 dozen egg size, 25c; 2 dozen egg size, 35c; 4 dozen egg size, 55c; 15 egg size, 30c; 30 egg size, 45c.	
Perfecto Egg Box, 1 dozen size, each	40c
Perfecto Egg Box, 2 dozen size, each	50c
Perfecto Egg Box, 3 dozen size, each	55c
Perfecto Egg Box, 4 dozen size, each	65c

EGG CARRIERS

Farmers' Friend, wooden with handle, 12 dozen size, each	\$1.25
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LIVE CHICK SHIPPING BOXES

Heavy cardboard, ventilated, 25 chick size, 25c; 50 chick size,	50c.
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SHIPPING COOPS

All wood, slatted tops, solid sides.

Racine, size "A", 12x21x21; single bird, each	65c
Racine, size "B" 18x21; pair or trio, each	80c
Racine, size "C" 24x21x21, for pen, each	95c
Racine, size "D", 30x21x21, for pen, each	\$1.25

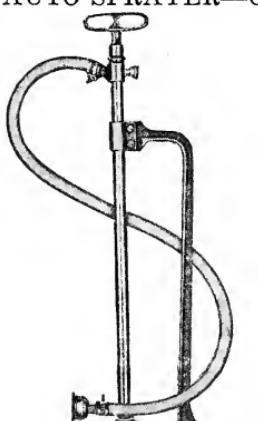
EGG PRESERVERS

Water Glass, one pint, preserves 12 dozen	25c
Water Glass, one quart, preserves 25 dozen	40c
Water Glass, half gallon, preserves 50 dozen	70c
Water Glass, one gallon, preserves 100 dozen	\$1.25
Complete directions on container.	

EGG-O-LATUM, a salve, in jars, sizes	50c and \$1.00
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SPRAYERS AND SPRAY PUMPS

MISTY—Capacity 1 qt., weight 1 lb., each	40c
EVER-READY—Capacity 1 pint, weight $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., each	50c
MIDGET—Capacity $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, weight $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., each	65c
CONTINUOUS SPRAYER NO. 25—Capacity 1 qt., wt. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., each	\$1.50
"EASY" SPRAYER—Compressed air, capacity 1 gallon, weight 6 lbs., each	\$3.50
AUTO SPRAYER—Compressed air, capacity 2 gallons, each	\$7.00
AUTO SPRAYER NO. 1-D, compressed air, capacity 4 gallons, has stop cock, galvan- ized tank	\$7.50
AUTO SPRAYER, No. 1-B, same as above, brass tank	\$9.00
Under-spray attachment	35c
Extension pipe, 2 feet long	.60c
STANDARD SPRAY PUMP AND HOSE, can be used with bucket or barrel	\$5.50
AUTO-BUCKET PUMP—Double Acting, weight 6 lbs.	\$5.50
BUCKET PUMP—For white wash, weight 6 lbs.,	\$5.50
AUTO SPRAY PUMP—Can be used with barrel, weight 10 lbs.	\$6.50
POWDER GUN—for powdered insecticides, weight 4 lbs.,	\$3.00
POWDER BELLOWS, holds 2 oz., 2 for 25c; each	15c



EGG FOODS AND POULTRY TONICS

Pratt's Poultry Regulator, pkgs.	30c, 65c, \$1.30, \$1.50 and \$3.00
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"CARBOLA", A WHITE PAINT AND DISINFECTANT.

ANIMAL AND POULTRY TONICS AND REGULATORS

If wanted by mail, add postage.

Pratt's Animal Regulator, in pkgs.,	35c, 65c, \$1.30, \$1.50 and \$3.00
Pratt's Hog Tonic, in pkgs.	65c and \$1.30
Pratt's Cow Tonic, in pkgs.	65c and \$1.30

POULTRY REMEDIES

Pratt's Roup Remedy, in powder or tablets, pkgs.	30c, 65c and \$1.30
Conkey's Roup Remedy, in powder or tablets, pkgs.	30c, 60c and \$1.20
Pratt's White Diarrhoea Remedy, pkgs.	25c and 50c
Pratt's Remedy for Cholera, pkgs.	25c and 50c
Lee's "Germozone," liquid (can't be mailed), pkgs.	40c, 75c and \$1.50
Lee's "Germozone," tablet form (postpaid), pkgs.	25c, 75c and \$1.50
Oculum, liquid, in bottles	10c, 50c and \$1.00
Don Sung, an egg stimulant	50c and \$1.00

We carry a complete line of Pratt's Remedies, etc.

LICE KILLERS

Pratt's Lice Powder, in pkgs.	30c and 60c
Whitaker's Dip Pts. 50c; Qts., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Gal., \$1.25; Gal., \$2.00	
Lee's Lice Killer, Liquid Qt., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Gal., 90c; Gal., \$1.50	
Pratt's Red Mite Special	65c, \$1.20 and \$1.90
Pratt's Head Lice Ointment	35c
Licene	60c
Creosote Oil quart can 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Gals., 65c; Gallon cans \$1.00	
Sodium Fluoride, powder $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb., 35c; Lb., 65c	
Carbola—A disinfectant white paint, 2 lb. package 35c; 10 lb. package, \$1.50; 50 lb. sack, \$6.25.	

BLATCHFORD'S PRODUCTS

Subject to market change.

Blatchford's Calf Meal, 25 lb. bag	\$1.50;	50 lb. bag	\$2.85;	100 lb. bag	\$5.50
Blatchford's Pig Meal, 25 lb. bag	\$1.50;	50 lb. bag	\$2.85;	100 lb. bag	\$5.50
Blatchford's Lamb Meal, 25 lb. bag	\$1.50;	50 lb. bag	\$2.85;	100 lb. bag	\$5.50
Blatchford's Milk Mash, for chicks, 25 lb. bag	\$1.50;	50 lb. bag	\$2.85;	100 lb. bag	\$5.50
Blatchford's Egg Mash, 25 lb. bag	\$1.50;	50 lb. bag	\$2.85;	100 lb. bag	\$5.50

PACKING HOUSE POULTRY FOODS—SHELL, ETC.

Prices subject to market changes.

	No. lbs. for 25c	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Granulated Bone	5	1.90	1.90	3.65
Fine Cut Bone	5	1.10	2.10	4.00
Meat and Bone	4	1.15	2.25	4.25
Bone Meal	5	1.00	1.95	3.75
Meat Scraps, Fine	4	1.25	2.35	4.50
Meat Scraps, Granulated	4	1.25	2.35	4.50
Meat Meal	4	1.05	2.10	4.00
Blood Meal, Fine	4	1.40	2.60	5.00
Blood, Granulated	4	1.40	2.60	5.00
Poultry Ground Pepper, per lb.	50c.			
Poultry Grit, Hen and Chick Size	9	.55	.95	1.75
Oyster Shell, Hen and Chick Size	8	.60	1.05	1.90
Charcoal, Hen and Chick Size	3	1.35	2.60	5.00
Ground Oil Cake, Fine	5	.95	1.80	3.40
Tankage	9	1.00	1.95	3.25
Calcium Carbonate	9	.55	1.00	1.75

(Furnishes lime for egg shell—more soluble than oyster shell.)

All grains, mixed feeds, alfalfa meal, straw, etc., at market price.

POULTRY HOUSE DISINFECTANTS

Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant Qt., 70c; $\frac{1}{2}$ Gal., \$1.25; Gal., \$2.00

SPECIAL FEEDS

Pratt's Buttermilk Baby Chick Feed—Packages 30c and 60c; 14 lb. bags \$1.20; 25 lbs. bag \$2.00; 50 lb. bag, \$3.75.

"Wonder Worker" Buttermilk Mash, for growing chicks—1 lb. 5c; 10 lbs., 45c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.85; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

"Wonder Worker" Laying Mash, for pullets and hens—lb., 5c; 10 lbs., 35c; 25 lbs., 80c; 50 lbs., \$1.55; 100 lbs., \$2.80.

"Wonder Worker" Moulting Mash, for moulting period—lb., 5c; 10 lbs., 35c; 25 lbs., 80c; 50 lbs., \$1.55; 100 lbs., \$2.90.

"Reliable" Chick Feed, cracked grains, etc., for little chicks—lb., 5c; 10 lbs., 35c; 25 lbs., 85c; 50 lbs., \$1.55; 100 lbs., \$2.85.

"Reliable" Developing Food, cracked grains, etc., for growing chicks—lb., 5c; 10 lbs., 35c; 25 lbs., 80c; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.75.

Steel Cut Oats, for baby chicks—lb., 10c; 3 lbs. for 25c.

RABBIT FEED AND REMEDIES

Bovier's Slobber and Snuffle Remedy, pgs. 35c and 70c

Salt Spools each 10c; 3 for 25c; dozen 80c.

Steam Rolled Barley, and Alfalfa at market price.

DOG FOODS

Postage Extra

Austin Toy Dog Biscuits, Spratt's Puppy Cakes, Spratt's Dog Cakes—20c per lb.; 2 lbs. for 35c; 6 lbs. for \$1.00.

CULTIVATORS AND SEEDERS

"Corn Safety" Garden Plow, weight 22 lbs.	\$5.50
"Ideal" Garden Plow, wooden handles	6.00
"Rival" Garden Plow	6.00
Steel King Cultivators, wood handles	5.50
Planet Jr. No. 4, Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, with Cultivator Attachments, complete	\$19.50
Planet Jr. No. 4-D, Hill and Drill Seeder, seeder only	\$15.50
Planet Jr. No. 25, Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow	23.00
Planet Jr. No. 11, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow and Rake	16.00
Planet Jr. No. 12, Double and Single Wheel Hoe	12.50
Planet Jr. No. 17, Single Wheel Hoe	8.75
Planet Jr. No. 119, Garden Plow and Cultivator	6.50

FLOWER POTS

We carry all sizes of flower pots, bulb pans, earthen hanging baskets. Prices upon application.

DIRT BANDS

2x2x2 $\frac{3}{4}$ —used instead of pots; doz., 15c; 100, \$1.00; 250, \$2.00; 500, \$3.50; 1,000, \$7.00.

Rabbit Feed Jars—small, each 20c; 2 for 35c

Rabbit Feed Jars—large, each 25c; 2 for 45c

Rabbit Water Jars, Concave bottoms, small, each 15c; 2 for 25c

Rabbit Water Jars, Concave bottoms, large, each 20c; 2 for 35c

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The Wiesel Seed Co.

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Pueblo, Colo.

OUR POULTRY FEEDS

"WONDER WORKER" MASHES

"Wonder Worker" Buttermilk Mash—A carefully prepared mash containing only sweet and clean ingredients. It is composed of ground grain, meat scraps, bone meal, buttermilk and other ingredients—an ideal mash for growing chicks.

"Wonder Worker" Laying Mash—To obtain egg results a mash rich in protein should be fed. The formula we use contains fifteen separate ingredients as suggested by an expert at one of the experimental Poultry Farms. If fed regularly each day good results are certain.

"Wonder Worker" Moultine Mash—A mash containing protein and phosphate—the feather forming elements—will hurry the moultine period.

No filler, by products or waste material used in "Wonder Worker" Mashes; that is why it costs a little more yet cheapest in the long run.

MIXED GRAIN

"Reliable" Hen Feed—A mixture containing wheat, cracked corn, milo maize, charcoal, etc., in suitable proportions to make a well balanced feed; all from recleaned grain.

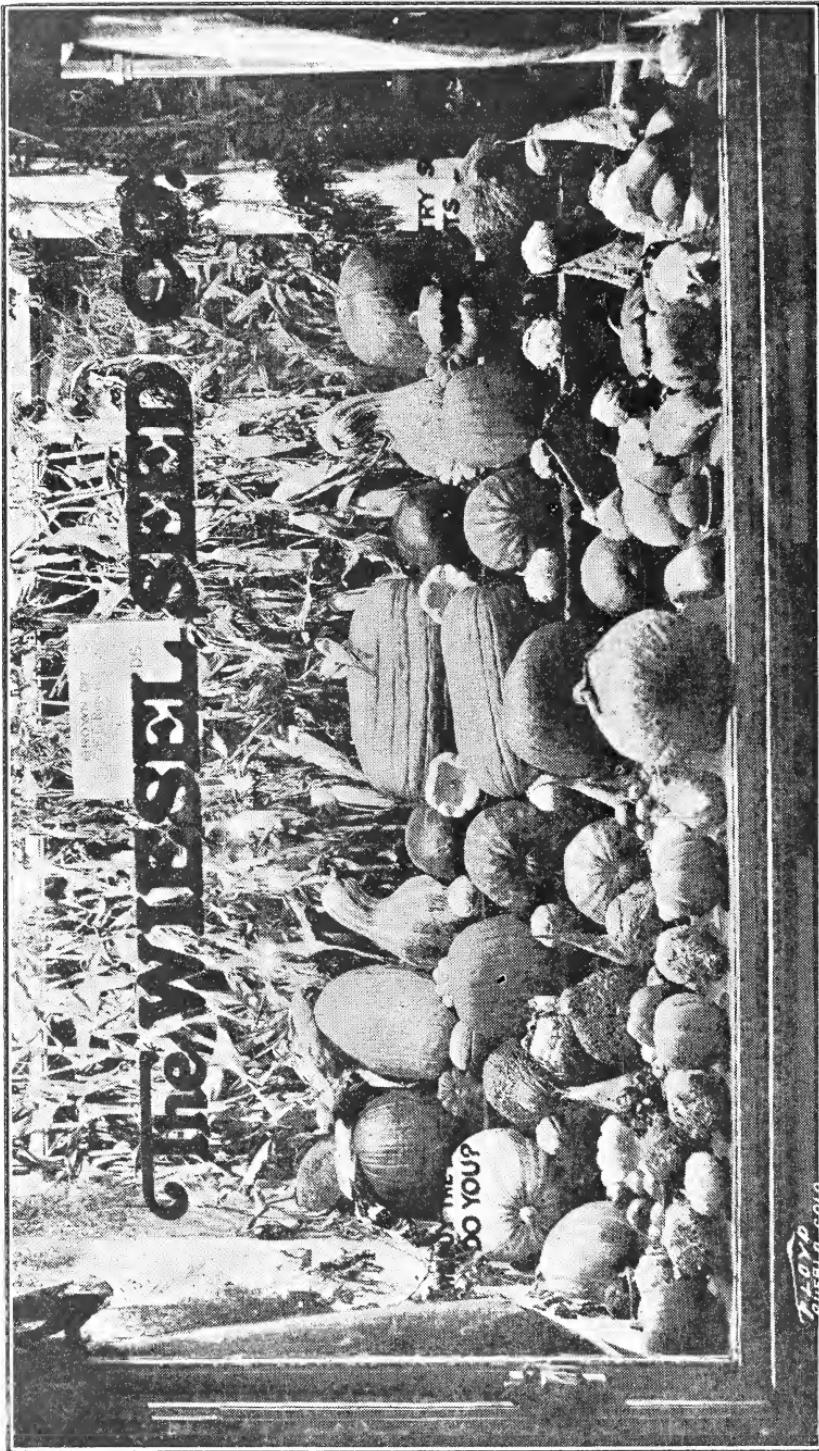
"Reliable" Chick Feed—Made from cracked grains, charcoal, etc. All grains are sound and sweet that have been recleaned; no dirt or dust. We know the value of sweet, clean grain for little chicks.

"Reliable" Development Food—Similar to the "Reliable" Chick Food, the grains being cracked a little coarser.

Cheap feed may keep 'em alive but good clean feed gets results.

Compare our feed with the other fellows.

WE BUY THE BEST—DO YOU?



These vegetables, displayed during State Fair Week, all grown from our seeds.